

# The Massillon Independent

VOL. XXIII—NO. 45.

MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 30, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 1,19

NEW STORE

WAIT FOR THE

IN THE

OLD REED ROOM,

About April 1st.

## Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

H. C. BROWN, - - Administrator.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block.

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### Business Directory.

#### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, office over Dillman's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINORHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

R. H. POLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibley's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Hammerlin's Block, Erie street.

#### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 55 West Main street.

#### DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

#### DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

#### DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HAVE CASH STORE, Special departments. Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putnam & Lehighy, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

#### FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

#### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

#### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

#### PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 21 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D., SURGEON, Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M., 12 M. to 2 P. M., 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. E. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

## LATEST NEWS.

Graham, the Wife-Murderer, Hanged by a Mob at Springfield, Mo.—He Dies Game.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 27.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning a mob of four hundred armed men surrounded the county jail and began parleying with the sheriff for the surrender of George E. Graham, the wife-murderer. The sheriff would not comply with their demands, but they soon battered in the doors and secured the prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the mob started out of town on Boonville street, with Graham in their midst. It was thought the mob would take Graham to the Molloy farm and hang him, and then throw his body into the well where his wife's body was found. But the leaders of the party artfully gave their followers the slip by starting in the direction of the Molloy place, but changed their course as soon as the others turned back, and while yet within the city limits hanged him to a tree, within just one hour after the attack was made on the jail.

Sheriff Donnell said: "I have heard so much talk of mobs that I gave up the idea of one. The first thing I knew was about 1 o'clock, when masked men broke into the room, and said, 'We are friends; don't be scared,' overpowered me, and then requested the keys of Mrs. D. Getting tired of refusal, the leader said: 'Well, boys, bring the tools.' One of the party, who evidently knew where they were, walked straight to the drawer where the keys were kept and forced it open. I knew nothing of how Graham took it. I was kept close in the room."

Mrs. Donnell said: "They were cool and collected. When they locked Graham's cell he said: 'You can hang me, but by G—d you can't scare me.'"

Graham's cellmate said it was the quietest piece of business he ever saw. Graham never flinched, but said: "By G—d, I ain't scared."

Graham made no entreaties for them to spare him, but went to his death coolly, and died apparently without any struggle.

### GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The quarry operators of the Des Moines valley, Ill., have decided to pay 17 cents per hour, being a raise of 25 cents for ten hours' work over last year.

The stove foundry of Sherman S. Rogers & Co., in Buffalo, employing five hundred men has shut down because of the labor outbreaks throughout the country.

The Eagle foundry, at Port Chester, Pa., employing about four hundred men, was closed Monday morning indefinitely in anticipation of a strike, the employees having recently formed an assembly of the Knights of Labor.

At the mass-meeting convention of coal miners held at Youngstown, O., every mine in the Mahoning valley being represented, it was decided to ask for an advance of 10 cents per ton in the price of mining, to take effect May 1.

Of forty foundries represented in a molders' meeting at Chicago Sunday, thirty were reported as favorable to the eight-hour project. No returns were made on the remaining ten. This union has decided upon eight hours after May 1.

The strike at the Missouri Car and Foundry company's works at St. Louis is a failure. All of the foundry men and nearly one hundred shop men were at work Tuesday, and the company expects soon to have fully half its employees back at work.

The strike at the Coleraine iron works at Easton, Pa., ended by Superintendent Carter giving the men the advances asked for and a regular pay-day. The laborers will now receive \$1.10 per day instead of 90 cents, and furnacemen \$1.40 per day instead of \$1.20.

The Rev. J. S. Meynardie, master workman of the Knights of Labor of Georgia, says that there will be no strike in the cotton mills at Augusta if the presidents will confer with the executive board. All that the knights want is fair wages for their work. They want arbitration.

The coal operators of the St. Louis district have averted a strike of several thousand miners by granting an increase of 25 cents per bushel. Thirty grinders employed in the Deere plow factory at Moline, Illinois, walked out Monday because the scale of 1884 was not restored.

The strike at the Miami Stove Works at Lawrenceburg, Ind., is now fully on, and about 100 men are out. The proprietors will not yield to the demand of the union that the works shall be turned into a union shop again, or, at least, they will not for some time yet, and so the fires are all out.

Hod-Carriers' Association at Harrisburg, Pa., ordered a strike Monday morning, and a large number of bricklayers are thrown out of work as a result. The men demanded an increase from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, which the boss bricklayers refused. Building operations are generally suspended.

The Miners' and Laborers' associations of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Northern Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania, held a grand demonstration in favor of eight hours at Wilkesbarre Saturday afternoon. All the collieries in Luzerne county suspended work for the day, and about twelve thousand persons took part in the parade.

On warrants issued by Recorder Smyth, the police of New York arrested thirty men for boycotting a clothing-house. Several of the largest furniture factories in Milwaukee closed rather than pay full wages for eight hours' work. The rolling-mill of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, in Pittsburg, shut down because of a demand for increased pay.

The movement among the stove molders of St. Louis for an advance of 15 per cent in wages will no doubt result in arbitration between the molders' union and the stove companies and the establishment of a new scale of prices, both sides being anxious to make such an arrangement, and definitely settle the matter of wages in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The strike of the railway car drivers at Baltimore ended Tuesday, and for the first time in two weeks the cars of the Frick lines are running at night. Many of the old drivers have been taken back, but the new men will not be discharged to give places to those

who struck. The pay will be \$1.05 for twelve hours' work, the company refusing to give \$2, for which the strike was inaugurated.

The master masons of the Master Builders' association at Boston have issued a long report to the Brick-Layers' assembly of the Knights of Labor, which recommends that the whole question of the reduction of the hours of labor be abandoned until a more propitious time, and the rate of wages remain as at present, but that on Saturday eight hours be accepted as a day's labor.

One hundred blacksmiths in the Hiram W. Davis Carriage Manufactory at Cincinnati quit work Friday morning. They are striking for a return to their former wages. They claim that they were cut down in the last year, some of them twice, to wages that they cannot live on. The men in the blacksmith shop are almost to a man married men. They say that they cannot average \$8 per week the year round.

The carriage-makers' strike at New Haven, Conn., has extended from the body-makers' every branch of the industry, including painters, trimmers, and blacksmiths, resulting in a complete shut-down in the shops of that city. The trades-council has taken the strike in hand, and requests for donations to aid the strikers will be sent to similar organizations all over the country. There are now nearly one thousand men out of employment by the strike.

The two months' strike at William Skinner & Son's silk mill in Holyoke, Mass., continues. The executive board of the district assembly, Knights of Labor, has sanctioned the request for a boycott and will notify every assembly in the district. The Central Labor Union of New York has also endorsed the boycott and is pushing it hard. An application has been made to the general executive board for a general boycott. The employees did not strike until the firm refused arbitration.

W. T. Dowdall has been nominated to the senate for postmaster at Peoria, Illinois.

The Grant monument fund raised in New York and its vicinity now amounts to \$120,648.75.

It is stated that three Chicago railroads will within eighteen months expend \$40,000,000 upon extensions.

The widow of Wendell Phillips died in Boston on Saturday evening. She had been an invalid ever since her marriage, half a century ago.

A commission to select a site for a state soldiers' home in Iowa, met in Des Moines. Nineteen towns have offered lands or money as an inducement.

A conference of leading Iowa anti-fusion greenbackers met at Cedar Rapids Friday and issued a call for a convention to be held at Cedar Rapids on May 6.

Acquittal was the result of the third trial of Joseph Kuhn, formerly a banker in Detroit, who was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses.

D. H. Scott, who committed forgery to the amount of \$30,000 on a bank at Winnipeg, has been brought back from Mexico, where the authorities surrendered him.

Mrs. McDermott, of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, hanged herself with sheets taken from her bed. She had nearly \$5,000 in notes and money. She leaves two young sons.

The Union Pacific and Burlington roads have ordered an advance to \$60 for first-class unlimited tickets and \$50 for limited from the Missouri river to California.

By the burning of a railroad boarding-house near the famous Kinzua viaduct, in Pennsylvania, six Italian laborers lost their lives, and two others were seriously scorched.

Greece has definitely decided to disarm. The combined fleet of the powers has departed from her waters, and her claims against Turkey are to be submitted to arbitration.

H. F. Harmon, a flour merchant in Boston, who is an uncle of Miss Frankie Folsom, authorizes the statement that she is engaged to President Cleveland, her father's law partner.

Geronimo's band recently attacked the ranches at Casita, on the Sonora railroad, and killed fifteen Mexicans. A company of soldiers pursued the Indians toward the Sierra Madres.

Henry Fryer, an aged gatekeeper in Druid Hill park, Baltimore, lost his life by catching his foot in the crotch of a tree and hanging head downward. His body was warm when discovered.

An incendiary fire at Manistee, Michigan, destroyed the Union school and its library, the loss being \$45,000. Six hundred pupils will be accommodated in the skating-rink and Methodist church.

Gustave Mendelson, a traveling salesman for Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, killed himself with a revolver in a house of ill-repute at Milwaukee. His life was insured for \$9,000 in favor of his wife.

An Omaha dispatch reports that Miss Frances S. Folsom, who is soon to marry President Cleveland, is the probable heir to \$250,000 worth of property in Nebraska, now held by her childless grandfather.

A cattle company of St. Louis has leased over two million acres of grazing land in the British Northwest territory for twenty-one years without taxation. The transfers of this land are from her majesty the queen.

A jury in New York, after being locked up all night, failed to agree as to the guilt of General Alexander Shaler, who was tried for accepting a bribe for his vote to purchase army sites from Monmouth Wilson.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, represents public sentiment in the southwest as demanding that railway traffic be no longer disturbed by strikes. He holds that the bayonet should be used only when absolutely necessary.

A dispatch from St. Louis asserts that but for the newspapers the public would not be aware of a railroad strike at that place. A grocery on the Illinois side of the river was boycotted recently for selling supplies to an engineer of the Vandallia road.

The little town of Walton, Ind., is now stirred up against Cornelius Britton, upon whose premises the body of an infant was found a few days ago. The citizens allege that he tried to fasten the crime of infanticide on his servant with evil intent.

General Miles, in a letter to the war

department portraying the unprotected condition of the Mexican border from El Paso to the Colorado river, urges the appropriation by congress of \$200,000 to strengthen the present forts or establish additional ones.

Col. E. W. Demmon, who formerly kept the Tremont house in Washington, was arrested in Baltimore Saturday on a charge of having forged notes said to amount to \$8,000. He consented to return to Washington and is understood to have confessed the crime.

There was held at Toledo Tuesday a reunion of the survivors of the wreck of the steamboat Sultana, which occurred twenty-one years ago near Memphis, by which about one thousand Ohio and Indiana soldiers lost their lives, after being released from Confederate prisons.

In a hardware store at Kansas City, Hiram T. Smith killed George W. Armstrong with an ax. It is generally thought that the murderer had lost his mental balance on account of the labor troubles throughout the country. His wife states that he recently tried to end his days with a razor.

More than half of the acreage of Dakota and Minnesota has already been sown to spring wheat, and the favorable weather enables many farmers in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska to seed their lands. There are indications that winter wheat in Kansas will not be much more than a half crop.

Ald. W. T. Brown, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, while under the influence of whisky Thursday night, attempted to commit E. W. Faulkner, editor of the *Evening Gazette*. Faulkner, an assailant's head upon with a cane, and was declared an easy winner. Brown will be expelled from the council.

The Atchison road has raised the price of first-class tickets from the Missouri river to San Francisco to \$50, and to Los Angeles to \$40. The Atchison, in carrying freight to California, has to pay to the Southern Pacific full contract rates for the use of the track from Mohave to San Francisco.

It appears that the territory at Fort Pierre from which the squatters are to be evicted is a square mile which was purchased for a stock-yard by the Northwestern Railway company, but title can not yet be obtained. There are about three hundred residents, occupying shanties worth possibly \$25,000.

D. W. Purdum, of Manchester, Tennessee, while lying in bed at midnight Sunday, was suddenly confronted by masked men, who opened fire with revolvers. He roused himself and shot two or more of his assailants, one of them fatally. The crime was due to his testimony against illicit liquor-sellers.

The retiring Chinese minister, on taking official leave of President Cleveland, stated that his government most earnestly reciprocated the unwavering courtesy shown the legation. The president replied that the difficulties which had arisen between the governments grew out of race jealousy and the rivalries of labor.

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific road was wrecked Monday morning on a curve just outside of Kansas City, on account of the removal of spikes from the rails. The engineer was seriously injured, and the fireman and a brakeman were killed. Vice-President Hoxie has offered a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest of the wreckers.

Grant county, Wisconsin, is said to be in a state of lawlessness caused by the depredations of a gang of tramps who have stolen horses and live stock, plundered outlying property, and levied blackmail on women and children. A posse of men armed with shotguns and headed by an officer are now on their track.

Mrs. Gorham, of Rockford, Illinois, accepted \$280 from some strangers for the original Gorham harvester, which had been stowed away as rubbish. When she learned that it was wanted as evidence in a suit for \$1,000,000 for infringement of patent, she refused to surrender it, whereupon the sheriff took it on a writ of replevin.

Henry M. Smith, formerly deputy treasurer and deputy sheriff of St. Clair county, Michigan, became grossly intoxicated at Port Huron on Friday evening. Desiring shelter from the rain, he attempted to break into the residence of a merchant named G. C. Meikel, who shot him through the heart, believing him to be a burglar.

The Wabash road was on Monday offered at auction in St. Louis by a federal commissioner. A committee appointed by the holders of stock and bonds made the only bid, \$625,000, at which price the property was knocked down. The lease of the St. Joseph and St. Louis branch went at \$1 to W. F. Nesbitt, president of the company.

The great lawsuit of the Maravillas Mining Company of Pachuca, Mexico, in defense of its property against Andres Tello has been decided by the supreme court in favor of the mining company after a protracted litigation, which cost \$500,000. This is one of the greatest mining cases for a century, and involved property of an enormous value.

C. E. McChesney, Indian agent at Cheyenne river, has served upon all the residents of Fort Pierre, Dakota, notice to close at once their trading establishments, on the Sioux reservation and depart within thirty days. The village has eight hundred inhabitants, and the enforcement of the order will entail a loss of \$500,000. The square mile on which the squatters live was once sold by the Sioux chiefs to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company, but congress failed to ratify the sale.

The total value of merchandise exported from the United States during the month of March, 1886, was \$53,690,308, and of imports \$60,037,627. In March, 1885, exports were valued at \$51,398,268; imports, \$52,976,345. The total value of exports for the twelve months ended March 31 was \$665,956,929, and of imports, \$614,778,670—excess of exports over imports, \$51,178,259, against \$147,588,355 excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ended March 31, 1885.

General Master Workman Powderly denies the truth of the report that he will accept nomination for the governorship of Pennsylvania on the labor ticket this fall. "I have been urged," he continued, "to become a candidate for congressman-at-large, on the ground that if I were elected I might have some influence in originating and perfecting legislation in the interests of the labor men, but I do not think the argument

a good one. I like my present position and prefer to remain there so long as the organization on wants me."

### WASHINGTON.

There was much comment in congressional circles upon President Cleveland's message on the arbitration of labor disputes. Senator Beck likes the suggestion and says he would name Allen G. Thurman, Joseph E. McDonald, and Roscoe Conkling as the commissioners and give them \$10,000 a year.

Senator Van Wyck says the president's idea is very good and would result in good. T. V. Powderly says that the president's plan is better than that of the bill. "I want a department of labor," said he to-day. "I don't believe in doctoring these troubles; I want to go to the root of the disease. We need a department of labor who have records on file, to make a careful and constant study of labor questions and be ready to act and recommend action at any time. Arbitration should be conducted from this department."

### THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The sub-committee of the house committee on Pacific railroad which has been charged with the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill of Mr. Hoar, which passed the senate, has concluded its work, and is ready to report to the full committee. It is expected that the full committee will adopt the report of the subcommittee. The subcommittee will not report the Hoar bill, but a bill which differs in some important particulars from the bill of Mr. Hoar, the basis of which is the bill submitted to the subcommittee by Representative Hayden, of Massachusetts. The bill is identical in principle with the Hoar bill, but it reduces the funding period to seventy years and provides for a larger annual payment. In the case of the Union Pacific company the semi-annual payment that will be required by the Hayden bill for the period of seventy years is \$900,000 or \$1,512,000 annually. The Hoar bill provides for a semi-annual payment from this company of about \$400,000. The object of the bill is to extend the time for the payment of the present indebtedness and to provide for an annual payment to the government of 3 per cent on the amount of the deferred indebtedness. The difference in the amount is to be explained on the ground of method of computation. Experts in both the treasury department and the interior department will be made with success to the house at once. It is not so clear that an attempt will be made with success to have the bill considered in the house at this session. The calendar is already crowded, and the session is far advanced. If the whole committee shall accept the report of the subcommittee it will be due to the conviction that an amended Thurman act would be inoperative.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

APRIL 21.—The Senate passed the house bill, providing that homestead settlers on public lands within certain limits, who are restricted to less than 160 acres, shall not hereafter make or may hereafter make the additional entry allowed either by the act of March 3, 1879 or of July 1, 1890, after having made full proof of settlement and cultivation under the original entry, shall be entitled to the same benefits as by the additional entry patented without further cost or proof of settlement or cultivation.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the senate passed a bill granting right of way through the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the north, Northern and Southern Railroad companies.

All the private pension bills on the calendar with the exception of half a dozen passed. Among them one authorizing the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menominee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin and another authorizing actual settlers on the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indian reservation who have taken lands under the pre-emption law to take 160 acres more at \$1.25 an acre after bona-fide residence of two years.

APRIL 22.—The Senate resumed consideration to-day of the interstate commerce bill. Senator Sewell (N. H.) offered an amendment subjecting to the provisions of the bill the Canadian roads having through traffic from points in the United States to the seaboard; also roads running through only one state in competition with roads that run through several states to the same points; providing also that all persons or corporations engaging in interstate commerce shall first get a license from the railroad commission, the license to be revocable for breach of conditions. Without action the senate went into executive session.

There is strong probability that the senate judiciary committee will report unfavorably the nominations of all the newly appointed justices of the territorial supreme courts. Senator Edmunds (Vt.) as well as the other republican members of that committee, takes the ground that such appointments should not be made in such cases except for cause, and then only by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Senators Mitchell (Oregon), Bowen (Col.), and Van Wyck (Neb.), who were not in sympathy with Edmunds in his recent bout with the administration, are all persons who are in sympathy with him, and so conservative senators as Mr. Pugh (Ala.) is authority for the statement that upon this proposition the republicans of the senate will present a united front.

APRIL 20.—Senator Van Wyck addressed the senate to-day in support of the interstate commerce bill. His speech consisted mainly of an arraignment of Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington, who had, he said, according to their own test of money, made a state legislatures, the courts and congress, unblushingly purchasing judges and legislators.

He ridiculed the testimony given by Jay Gould in regard to his life before the senate committee on education. The committee, he said, had found out that Jay Gould had employed Gould to give a minute account of his daring exploits, and he consented. Early in life when hard pressed for dinner he adopted his sister's method and went behind the blacksmith-shop to pray. In a few years the tanning business in which he was engaged was a failure, he would be complaining that he was "short" of money, so overwheeled that his partner was driven to suicide, while Gould himself built a railroad.

At Kansas City Gould was once overtaken with another religious spasm and wrestled a second time in prayer, telling the people how happy he was, and offered his water to poor money for the extension of the Missouri Pacific for the good of mankind, and should use it only for the glory of God and the benefit of the people. As he was contemplating another raid he felt the necessity of another in-tailment of divine grace, so he went "short" of money, and by pretending that he would not benefit himself by the blessing, it was to be hoped, said the speaker, that he would not indulge in a third prayer on earth. Continuing, Senator Van Wyck said that, should Gould in the end secure an entrance into the New Jerusalem, he would be complaining that he was "short" of money, to buy a spiring tower, from Fort of habit, to buy a railroad—and when he should have torn up the shining avenues the angels could not restrain him from stealing the golden pavements. [Laughter.]

APRIL 27.—The senate passed to-day bills allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of the Romulee valley in Nevada, California appropriating \$20,000 for the extension of the white house, and authorizing the building of railroad bridges across the St. Croix river between Prescott, Wis., and Stillwater, Minn., and across the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, Mo., at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the line of road between Council Bluffs and Jackson county, Missouri, and the county of Wyandotte, Kansas, near Atchison, Kas., at or near Sa-

[Continued on page 8.]



# Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea.

What do I want for breakfast, dear?  
You want a good breakfast, dear.  
And a pretty dress, my thoughts to beguile  
Into thinking of flowers, an earnest word  
That will all through my busy day be heard,  
And make me sure that my morning light  
Beams strongly true on while dawning bright:  
Be certain to give me these, all these,  
And anything else that you can or please.

But dinner—what will I have for that?  
Well, dear, when I enter doff my hat,  
And turn to the table, I want to see you,  
Standing just as you always do,  
To make me lose all the forenoon's fret,  
And cheer for the afternoon's work to get;  
Tell me all your news, and I'll tell mine,  
And with love and joy and peace we'll dine.  
Be certain to give me these, all these,  
And anything else that you can or please.

And what for tea? Have I any choice?  
Yes, dear; the sound of your own sweet voice,  
And your gentle presence. I always feel  
The cares of the day, like shadows, steal  
Come just in the way I love the best.  
So, when you are planning our twilight tea,  
With a special thought in your heart, for me,  
Be certain to give me these, all these,  
And anything else that you can or please.  
—Julia Sturford, in Good Housekeeping.

# ART AND NATURE.

"La, me!" said Aunt Melissa, putting on her spectacles, "how you have spruced up, to be sure."

"I never saw such a change in any one in all my born days!" said Mrs. Perry.

"They were both right. Alfred Perry had changed marvelously in the brief two years that he had been a New York lawyer. The rustic sunburn had faded away from his cheek, a long silky mustache graced his upper lip, and his hair, curled and scented, was brushed about his well-developed forehead."

"What will Annette say?" ejaculated Aunt Melissa. "I've a great mind to send right up to Squire Dawson's and let her know you've got home!"

But any such proceeding was rendered unnecessary by the opening of the door and the unexpected apparition of Miss Annette Dawson's blooming self.

"Why, here she is now!" said Mrs. Perry.

"Yes, here she is," said Annette, and dropping from her apron a tangle of wild flowers, fern plumes, and feathery grasses, she ran up to the new arrival and stood on tip-toe to kiss him.

"Oh, Fred, how glad I am to see you—and how funny your new mustache does feel!"

She was radiantly pretty, with dewy-bazel eyes, curling silky hair blown over her temples, and a tiny rosebud mouth.

Mr. Perry winked a little.

"You are so abrupt, Annette—"

"Not Annette, Fred. Have you forgotten the dear old name 'Nanny'?"

Apparently he paid no heed to what she said; he was earnestly scrutinizing the dumpled, rose-lipped face.

"Child, how frightfully sunburned you are—and what an unbecoming color that lilac is—just exactly the sort of calico dress that every chambermaid wears!"

"Don't you like it?" said Nanny, a little discomfited. "But, Fred—"

"Not so loud, it really startles one. Sit down, Annette—on the edge of the table, child—how very different your manners are from what I have been accustomed to. Here is a chair."

Nanny Dawson subsided into the cushioned seat, pouting. Evidently her fiancée had come back marvelously changed, and Nanny wasn't altogether certain that she liked the transformation.

She listened to his smooth talk—it was very attractive, yet it was not the old Fred. He spoke of operas, soirées, evening gatherings, and to Nanny it seemed as if he had passed into another world since the day on which, standing beneath the holly tree in the woods, he pledged his troth to her.

"I wish you could have the advantage of a season in New York, Annette," he said. "You have no idea how much it would improve you!"

Nanny looked suddenly up, with a red stain on her cheek.

"Don't you like me as I am, Alfred?"

"There! what a quick-tempered little puss it is!" he said, pulling the silken head. "Of course, I like you, Nan; but you see you're a diamond in the rough—you need polishing."

"You never said so in the old times, Alfred."

"Because, my dear, my standard has been raised since those same 'old times.'"

"Fred, I wish you had never gone away from Stansdale."

He laughed in the superior, patronizing way that she so much disliked.

But Nanny Dawson went home and cried herself to sleep that night.

The two weeks of her lover's sojourn among his native hills and dales were anything but pleasant to the little village beauty. Everything she did or said or wore seemed to provoke criticism from Alfred Perry; and one day, in a burst of passionate tears, she cried out:

"What would you have me do, Fred?"

"Ex-actly," said Mr. Perry, daintily whisking off the head of a tall butterfly with his ivory-headed cane. "Now you ask me the question, I think a few months with Mrs. Gordon Trevallian in Philadelphia would give your manners the finishing touch which they certainly lack now."

"Well, Fred, I will go to this Mrs. Gordon Trevallian and try to become—"

"A little more like other people," laughingly interrupted Mr. Perry.

And Nanny bit her lip and mutely accepted the amendment.

And when he had taken his departure to New York Annette Dawson packed the trunk, kissed her father and mother good-by, and started for Philadelphia to be civilized according to rule and plumage of the far-famed Mrs. Gordon Trevallian.

Almost before they began to note the progress of time the year rolled round again to the June roses, and the sunny meadow slopes were all crisscrossed with the fragrant flush of the wild strawberries.

"Nanny's letters grow rather stiff of late, it seems to me," pondered Mr. Perry, the evening before he started for home on his annual vacation, "and I don't know that I like so many French phrases and hackneyed quotations sprinkled through them. Heigho! One gets very tired of the monotony and formality of city society. I'm not sorry, on the whole, that I am going back to Stansdale and little, unsophisticated Nanny Dawson."

Stansdale was as sweet and as sylvan as ever—the honeysuckles as sweet as of old, and Alfred Perry drew a long breath of relief as he sat on the old-fashioned porch.

"How pleasant this is!" he exclaimed aloud. "But I should think Nanny would have been down to see me before this."

"We don't call her Nanny now," said Aunt Melissa, with a little contraction of the brows. "She'd rather be called Miss Minette. 'Taint no ways likely she'll come down, neither—she's a dreadful hand for what the fine folks call 'etiquette' nowadays!"

"Nonsense!" said Perry.

"That's just what I say myself. But that Feladilly school made another gal of Nanny."

Alfred looked discomfited. The next day he walked up to Squire Dawson's stately red brick house and inquired for Nanny.

"She might have met me at the door," he thought, as he remembered that the sitting-room window commanded a view of the road.

Ten minutes he sat in the parlor, drearily waiting before the door opened, and Nanny appeared.

Not the old, impulsive Nanny with crimson cheeks and sparkling eyes, who would have rushed into his arms with a cry of delight, but a tall, graceful young lady in an irreproachable toilet of white muslin and fluttering ribbons, who curtsied low, and touched his hand with the extreme tips of her fingers.

"Nanny!" he faltered aghast.

"I am very glad to see you, Alfred," she said, calmly.

"One would scarcely suppose it from your manner," he said, with some pique.

"Mrs. Gordon Trevallian says that impulsiveness is near akin to vulgarity," Alfred winced.

"Nanny, will you come for a little walk with me? I can't say a word sitting up here in this stuff fashion."

"Not in this broiling sunshine!" Mrs. Gordon Trevallian says our complexions should be our first care.

"Non-sense!" ejaculated Mr. Perry.

"Pray, Alfred, spare my feelings. Enthusiasm is so—so very pronounced Mrs. Gordon Trevallian is of opinion—"

"Hang Mrs. Gordon Trevallian and her opinions!" blurted out the increased lover.

"Alfred!"

"Well, I mean it!" persisted Mr. Perry, springing to his feet and striding angrily up and down the room. "She has made a—down machine out of you—she has spoiled you—yes, completely spoiled you!"

"Dear me!" said Nanny, opening her eyes very wide. "Surely you cannot take exception to my manners. Mrs. Gordon Trevallian declares I am the most promising pupil she has—and it has been my careful study for the last twelve months to repress all the undue impulsiveness to which you properly objected."

"I was an idiot," burst in Alfred. "A fool an unmitigated blockhead!"

He sat contemplating Nanny as one might look upon the cold perfection of a lifeless statue. It was Nanny, and yet not Nanny! His own doings, yet he infinitely repulsive to him—and as he thought of all the bright freshness and vivacity that he had deliberately put away from him, his head drooped on his hands, and something very like a sob burst from the laboring depths of his breast.

"Fred! Darling Fred!"

He looked up with a start—it was the old, thrilling voice again. Nanny was kneeling at his side, heedless of crumpled ribbons or crushed muslin, her eyes shining up into his face.

"My darling!" he exclaimed, "I hate Mrs. Gordon Trevallian as badly as you do—and, in spite of her prison-house, I am Nanny Dawson still! Tell me that you love me, Fred! Tell me that you like me just as I am!"

"I wouldn't exchange you!" cried Fred, enthusiastically, "for all the society belles in creation! I've made a donkey of myself, and you are the dearest little tuffian in the world to prove to me what a wretched fool I should have been could I had my own way."

# SEATS AS PETS.

Your friend Ernest Ingalls sends you a message this month about some Indian boys of the Mikah tribe, who live at Neah Bay. To find that place, by the way, you must go just behind Cape Flattery, wherever that queer named cape may be.

The Deacon says most likely it is a dangerous cape, judging from its title. Well, it seems that the Mikah boys have pets, and a form of amusement denied to most youngsters. In midsummer great quantities of fur seals approach the shores in that region, and are chased in canoes and killed by the men of the tribe for the sake of both the hides and the flesh. With them come many little "pup" seals, some of which are always captured and taken home.

Tying strings around the necks of the "pups," the Indian boys make them swim in the surf just outside the breakers, and tow their canoes across the bay, and even after them up the rivers. In short, the Indian lads have a world of fun with those gentle and graceful water-stags. —*Jack-in-the-Pulpit.* St. Nicholas for April.

The Kentucky Legislature has before it a bill to prohibit boycotting. It provides that "any two or more persons who shall band themselves together to prevent any company or corporation from transacting its lawful business shall be punished with a heavy fine or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than a year. A petition favorably to the passage of the bill has received an immense number of signatures at Louisville and in other parts of the State. Its supporters declare that while a man has of course the right to quit work, he has no right to conspire and combine with others to enforce idleness on those who want to work."

The city editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph claims that he is personally acquainted with every man, woman, and child within a radius of ten miles of the city; and made it good by walking on a wagon along Third street, from the post-office to Market street, and being recognized by every one he met—sixty-seven men, fourteen women and twenty-two children.

# MISSING LINKS.

A new town in Kansas has been named Tribune in honor of Horace Greeley.

The only Presidents who were never in Congress are Washington, Taylor, Grant, Arthur and Cleveland.

It is said that about 10,000,000 crowns yearly are sent home to the fatherland by Swedes dwelling in America.

Mrs. Gen. Fremont has taken a house at Washington and will remain a year among her old friends at the capital.

The "conscience fund" at Washington, begun in 1827, now amounts to \$220,000, and is increasing every year.

Lignite may be readily pressed into bricks for burning by the addition of a little tar, or fluid pitch, or asphalt.

Dr. Posyra, of the University of Michigan, demonstrates that water purifies itself by freezing to the extent of 93 per cent.

The Italian bee is said to be the gentlest of the various kinds and to work on a greater variety of plants than any other.

In the United States every 200th man takes a college course, in England every 500th, in Scotland every 615th and in Germany every 213th.

The United States have nearly three times as many doctors as England, and nearly four times as many as France in proportion to the population.

Harry Brownlee, of Adair county, Iowa, has eaten twenty-three big cucumber pickles in four minutes, and therefore claims to be the champion pickle-eater of the state.

Hot water is good for clocks as well as human beings. An East Saginaw woman boiled the works of a refractory clock for two hours the other day, and since then the timepiece has done good service.

"Now that I am getting old and can climb the hills no longer," says Mr. Ruskin, "my chief pleasure is to go to the theatre." Theatre-going with him, he says, "is one of the pleasures that have least worn out."

Beavers on Fall Creek, near Wellington, Kansas, have cut down 100 trees last winter, some of them eighteen inches in diameter, floated some of the logs nearly a mile down the stream, and built a complete dam across the creek.

It has been ascertained that the great Jumbo was still a child, the bones still being cartilaginous in part, and the public will never know how he might have looked if he had attained his growth.

Citizens of Augusta, Ga., are talking about resorting to force to drive the Chinese out of town. It has long been the headquarters of Chinese immigration south, and there are hundreds there; and many new arrivals and the promise of more seem likely to result in a decided anti-Chinese movement.

Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Parlington), writing to the Boston Gazette his reminiscences of the late J. H. Paine, miser and musical critic, recalls that the latter set the town agog on the occasion of Jenny Lind's debut in New York by audaciously declaring that the illustrious singer had "flattened" some of her notes; in which criticism he was proved to be correct.

Butter, as has been developed by recent discussions on oleomargarine, has its origin among the Scythians, Thracians and Phrygians. After they had become acquainted with the manner of making it, it was only used as a medicine or as an ointment in the baths, but not as an article of food, nor in cookery. It was always in an oily state, and not firm like our butter.

Some of the best corn lands in India are the bottoms of ponds which have been drained, but in certain of these the working of the soil on warm days causes an intolerable itching, followed by burning pain in the skin for some days. The cause of this is found to be the minute spicules of sponges which once grew in the pond and remain in enormous abundance in the dust.

The five states of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, Nevada and Oregon combined, have not so great a population by about 100,000 souls as the city of New York. Yet New York has only eight representatives in Congress, while the five states have sixteen besides ten Senators. Virginia now has the same number of Congressmen as she had in 1879, when there were only sixty-five members of the House.

There is trouble in Berlin because the latest pattern of repeating-rifles adopted in the German army has been surreptitiously conveyed to the French Government. The evidence goes to show that a Saxon officer is the guilty party, and it will go hard with him if he is caught. This is one of the little difficulties inseparable from the kind of intrenched camp business now being done by the principal nations of Europe. Pending a renewal of the fighting the several governments pilfer one another's military secrets, inventions, plans of fortresses, etc.

John Throp thinks that the new passion flower, Constance Elliott, will probably prove an acquisition. Its color, pure white, with just a suggestion of purple at the base of its corolla, is in its favor, but its chief advantage over the old *spesifera cœrulea*, from which it springs, is its longer period of bloom. It flowers when the vine is much smaller than the old kind and consequently much earlier when planted out, and will continue all the latter part of summer up to hard frosts. It will probably be as hardy as the present plant, which if cut back and covered will ordinarily survive our winters.

Prince Bismarck is a wise man and uses the press as few statesmen have the sense to use it. Half a million copies of Prince Bismarck's anti-Polish speech have been ordered out of the funds of the "reptile press," from the North German Printing Establishment, by the direct order of Dr. Klec, who belongs to the so-called "Literary Bureau." It appears that these copies of the Chancellor's discourse are intended to be circulated gratis throughout the length and breadth of the country at the expense of a State-supported fund. The speech is not only reproduced in full from the reporter's notes, but it is also divided into paragraphs, each of which is provided with a striking heading.

A correspondent of the New York World tells the following: "One of the

brightest old ladies in New York said to me the other day: 'Once I started with Mrs. Horace Greeley to ride from her house on Nineteenth street up Broadway in an omnibus. The Rev. Dr. Bentley soon got in and sat down near the door. We exchanged nods of recognition with him. Presently I was horrified to have Mrs. Greeley pull the strap, and, whisking a little tin pail out from under her shawl, had it to that man of God with the request, 'Doctor, please just step out to that little shop on the corner and get me a cent's worth of emptyings!' handing him the requisite copper. He calmly took the pail, got out, went for the yeast as if it were a matter of course, while the 'bus full of passengers waited, and he came back and handed her the pail, merely saying with a smile, 'He didn't give me any change.'"

United States Treasurer Jordan sending word to a committee of Congress that he was very busy, and if the committee wished to see him they could come to the Treasury Department, reminded Simon Stevens of an anecdote of William Polk, brother of President Polk, told on himself while he was Minister to Naples. Mr. Polk on his arrival in Naples, as he used to tell the story, duly sent his credentials to the Foreign Office. In a few days the Minister of Foreign Affairs waited upon him in person, and informed him that His Majesty the King would give his Excellency Mr. Polk audience on the following day at 11 o'clock. "O, blank blank it!" said Mr. Polk, "tell the king I am very busy in the morning, and if he wants to see me so early he can come around here. I have some very fine old whisky and will be glad to see him and we'll take a drink together. Will you take a drink?"

# Women in Business.

A certain class of clerks have always been a source of trouble. They live beyond their incomes, are addicted to nightly orgies, and bring to their morning's work heavy heads, muddled brains and shaking hands. They slight their work and are generally unreliable and unsatisfactory. It was while those afflicted with this kind of clerk were looking around for something reliable that some one was bold enough to try woman at the man's work. Since then they have grown in favor. But the class of women that have found such favor in New York business offices may be said to be distinct in itself. The women composing it are, in many instances, the daughters of professional men and broken down merchants, while perhaps the major part is made up of daughters of poor people of no pretensions.

Much education is neither a necessity nor a requisite in doing the work required of a woman in a business office. A knowledge of stenography or type writing or both, with a quick eye and ear, a retentive memory, and, above all, application and trustworthiness, are the most valuable accomplishments. For it is safe to say that they are not for the last qualification, a characteristic often found in women than men—and the writer acknowledges this against his own sex with pain—it is doubtful if women, with their inability to bear up under a great pressure of work, would have gained entrance into the business office. But her fidelity save her. She cannot at a pinch do as much work as the man did who preceded her, but she can do more accurate work and may be relied upon as well when her employer is absent as when present.

It isn't every woman that can be successful in business offices and earn a man's wages. Most of us have been asked to find employment for "a lady willing to do anything," and have wondered whether there wasn't any one particular thing that she could do better than another. There seems to be little hope of remunerative employment in a cold world like this for ladies willing to do anything. The experience of some of us with this class of persons are usually on the lookout for a berth where, as Mr. Samuel Weller would say, there was "little to do and plenty to get." —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

# Bogus Scissors-Grinders.

"Never get your knife ground on the street," said a well-known cutlery man to a reporter for the New York Tribune.

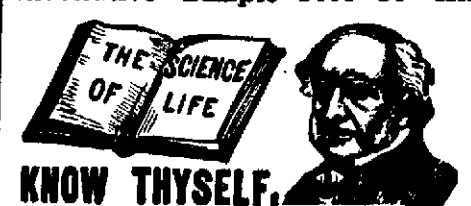
"Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because the chances are that in nine cases out of ten it will be ruined. Scissors-grinding is a poor man's trade, and I don't like to speak about the frauds in the business, just because the one honest man in ten may suffer by it. The fact is that Italian bosses, or whatever they are called—capitalists, perhaps—the same who operate in hand-organs and hurdy-gurdies, have bought up large numbers of the little scissors-grinding machines that are used in the streets. They lease these to Italians, who know as little about grinding a knife or pair of scissors as a blacksmith. These fellows go about the city, gather up knives, and literally ruin them. I have seen knives passed back to the cooks as sharpened which merely had the tarnish rubbed off until the blade looked bright and new. That isn't so bad as when they round up a blade so that it takes a regular siege on the grindstone to put it in proper shape again. There are at least a hundred of these bogus scissors-grinders in New York city and they ought to be arrested as frauds."

A queer freak of nature has occurred at Frey's Bush, a small hamlet southeast of Fort Plain, N. Y. The 12-year-old daughter of Ruben Waltz of that place has been a great sufferer since she was four years old with fits. For the last year one leg and part of that side have been partly paralyzed. Friday afternoon while she was having a severe fit, without any moving of the paralyzed limb the muscles along the thigh violently contracted, causing the bone to break. A doctor was called and set the leg and has hopes that the child may possibly recover.

Onontion, a full-blooded Indian, graduated No. 18 in a class of forty-six at the Buffalo Medical College last week. He is the first of his race to take honors in a course of medicine in this country. His uncle, Grontyethkia (Burning Sky), was graduated at Oxford, England, and is now a successful physician at London, Ont. Onontion is of pure Mohawk blood, and his name signifies "Beautiful Mountain."

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The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

The Science of Life points out the rocks, and quickens on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked. —*Manchester Mirror.*

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past 50 years. —*Illustrated Civilization.*

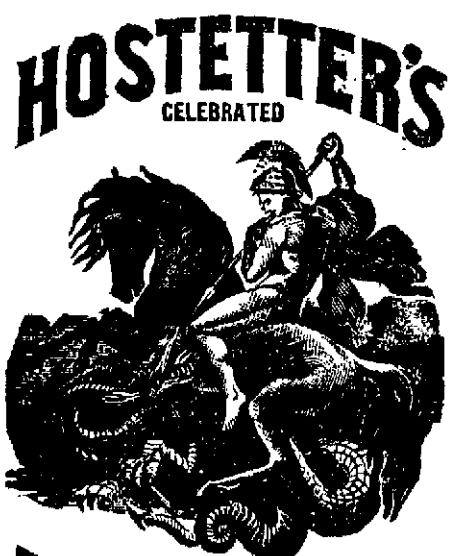
The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility. —*Detroit Free Press.*

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# PILES! PILES!

I wish to inform the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that I will be at the

# HOTEL CONRAD, (Formerly Park Hotel),

Massillon, Thursday, May 20th, 1886,

And every fourth Thursday thereafter, for the purpose of treating rectal diseases with

# The Brinkerhoff System of Rectal Treatment.

I am prepared to warrant a

# Positive and Permanent Cure

FOR

# Every Case of Piles,

No matter how bad or how long standing, and without











## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

The season at Myers Lake has been opened.

Ten children were baptized in the Episcopal Church last week.

Many of the departments of Russell & Co.'s shops are now running nights.

By the recent sale the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad becomes the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

The fence around the Episcopal Church yard is being taken down and a broad stone sidewalk is being laid.

The thousand feet of hose ordered recently by the city have arrived, and no fear of fire need longer be entertained on that account.

Mrs. Samuel Bachtel, an estimable young woman, well known in this city, died at her home in McDonaldsville last Sunday after a prolonged illness.

Mr. Whitacre, of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, says that Massillon is the only town in the United States, of this size, having no electric light plant.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller has received a well deserved compliment by being nominated and confirmed as a member of the State Board of Health, for the term ending December 13, 1887.

The character of Washington, Washington as President, and Washington in the Revolution, were the topics discussed by the members of the U. C. D. Club, at the residence of Prof. E. A. Jones, last Monday evening.

A supper in honor of Mr. Evan Jones, the superintendent of the mills of the Corns Iron Company, who is now on his way to Liverpool, was given at the Hotel Conrad, Saturday night, by the company, which all the employees attended.

As intimated in this paper a month or two ago, Governor Warwick will tear down the frame building in which the office of the Sippo Valley Mills is located and erect there a brick building similar to the elegant new postoffice building.

While we are at press a meeting of delegates from the various bicycle clubs of the county is being held in the rooms of the Wheel Club, for the purpose of effecting a county organization. The following are present from out of town: Canton Bicycle Club, Frank C. Meyer and M. P. Fry; Alliance Bicycle Club, Dr. C. L. Morgan and Editor Wallace Phelps, of the *Leader*.

The cigarmakers employed by Philip Blumenschein, the proprietor of the largest union shop in the city, struck Monday morning for the reinstatement of two of their number, who had been discharged, the cause alleged being drunkenness and neglect of duty. The men claim that they can prove the contrary, and both sides have laid their cases before the president of the International Union, who will decide between them.

A very successful surprise birthday party was given to Charlie Millard on Monday night last. His wife was the chief instigator of it. Charlie was induced to attend "lodge" that night by a friend, who was in the secret, and when he returned at 9 o'clock he found his home transformed into reception and dining halls, filled with guests ready to give him a warm greeting. Beautiful presents lay on the table, a "family Bible" and Methodist "Hymnal," gifts of brother and sister, and a fine hanging book-rack was on the wall, gift of Mr. John Danner, of Canton. The evening was a very enjoyable one, the banquet fit for a king, and no element wanting to make the occasion complete.

### Personal.

Ed. Merwin has gone to Warsaw, Ind., for a few days.

Mrs. A. P. L. Pease has returned after a long visit in the South.

Frank Albright's new daughter and Easter came at the same time.

Jay C. Budd, of Elyria, spent a few days here last week with friends.

Mr. Harry Clayton, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. E. L. Arnold.

Tom Reed, now attending school at Hudson, spent Easter with his parents.

An attack of rheumatism has confined Mr. G. Liv. Ryder to his home for some time.

David Kirkland has been drawn as petit juror for the May term of Common Pleas Court.

Clarence Rudolph, of Akron, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. M. Walker, on East Main street.

Charles King, formerly of this city, spent Sunday and Monday with his parents and in visiting friends.

Charles Keller, formerly with F. J. Keller & Co., has gone to San Francisco, intending to make that city his future home.

H. N. Minich, of West Brookfield, and Cranmer Cosier, of this city, with their families, left Wednesday evening for San Jose, Cal.

William Hess and other Massillonians assisted Prof. T. Clark, of Cleveland, in giving an athletic exhibition in Wooster last Monday.

Z. T. Baltzy went to Cleveland Wednesday on business and stopped

over until Thursday in order to witness the G. A. R. parade.

Misses Julia and Celia Long and Miss May Willis, of Akron, and Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre, have been guests of Miss Carrie Killinger, this week.

Miss Carrie Killinger, Messrs. E. L. and Willard Arnold, E. A. Peacock and Harry Clayton attended the Hotel Buchtel anniversary dance at Akron, Tuesday night.

Al. Deardorff, of the county seat, and H. A., of Mansfield, were here in attendance at the wedding of their cousin, Miss Minnie Deardorff. Lou Hurxthal and sister were also down from Massillon for the same purpose.—*Dover Reporter*.

At a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic Association at Akron last week, Dr. H. B. Garrigue was elected censor, and Dr. W. H. Kirkland delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, which will be held at Saratoga, N. Y.

Miss Annie Steese will leave next Monday, with Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut and Miss Kate Miller, of Cleveland, for New York, and sail the following Thursday in the Britannia for Liverpool. The ladies expect to join Mrs. M. D. Harter at Paris, spend some time in Carlsbad together.

The steamer Servia, of the Cunard Line of ocean steamers arrived in New York on Sunday after a passage of eight days from Liverpool. Among the passengers we notice the name of Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. Navy, of this city, who, for five months past has been in England and on the Continent of Europe, and is expected here in a few days.

Prof. Alexandre Guillet, who has been the successful teacher of five or six classes in the French language in this city, during the past winter, will take his vacation June 5. July 12 he will assume a chair in the faculty of the Marthe's Vineyard Summer Institute, of which William J. Rolfe is president, and will remain there for five weeks. His visits to Massillon will then recommence, and it is to be hoped that his presence will be so well appreciated that his already large number of pupils may be doubled.

### The Wheeling & Lake Erie Sold to the Garrisonians.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie was sold at Cleveland yesterday by Major W. F. Goodspeed, special master, on a decree of foreclosure issued by the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Trust Company. There was only one bid—\$505,000—which was made by George J. Forrest, Melville C. Day, and Dan. E. Garrison, of New York, as trustees of the reorganization committee. The cash payment made was \$25,000, and the balance of the purchase money is not payable until the confirmation of the sale, which cannot be within thirty days. Mr. Melville C. Day, one of the purchasing trustees, said to a *Leader* reporter yesterday: "The reorganization committee includes all the first bondholders, representing \$2,550,000, except the holders of six bonds, whose residence we have learned only to-day. Our plan also allowed the old stockholders, second bondholders, and general creditors to come in by paying an assessment ranging from 25 to 35 per cent., but very few of them have taken advantage of it. The road extends from Toledo to Bowestown, where it connects with the Pan Handle road. I do not know when it will be constructed on to Wheeling. There are so many labor strikes and troubles now that I don't think it will be attempted soon. Yes, the Garrison family probably controlled a majority of the first bonds. Commodore Garrison also owned nearly \$2,500,000 of the second bonds, and altogether the road cost him nearly \$7,000,000. For four of the old first bonds three will be issued under the reorganization plan. The old bonds bore 6 per cent interest, while the new ones will be 5 per cent. bonds. I do not know how much stock will be issued. The first bondholders will receive a certain amount, but this will have to be arranged hereafter. No change in the management of the property is intended at present."—*Leader*.

### IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.

The Wayward Sinners Disposed of by Mayor Franz.

His Honor does not approve of drunkenness, much less of wife beating, so last Friday when Nathan McKee pleaded guilty to both charges he was ordered to spend five days in the city prison on a diet of bread and water, and five more on better fare, then to remain until all costs are paid.

Edward Furlong got drunk on Sunday and was consequently sentenced to spend one day at hard labor in the city prison.

### The Rod and Gun Club.

The score of the weekly shoot of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club last Friday was as follows:

	Singles.	Doubles.
F. A. Brown.....	10	5
Otto Uhlenhoff.....	5	5
H. W. Leffer.....	6	7
George Dobson.....	10	6
E. W. Eckert.....	5	3
F. A. Sharpnack.....	8	3
Thomas Russell, Jr.....	12	12
Joseph Clutz.....	13	6
J. H. Focke.....	3	2
L. Shaut.....	3	2

Mr. Clutz won the badge for singles, and Mr. Sharpnack the badge for doubles. Mr. Dobson secured the second honors, having shot off with Mr. Brown.

### Announcement.

Please announce the name of ANSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for nomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub-division of the Ninth Judicial District.

## HARD AT IT.

The City Council Talks Electric Light, Sewerage, and Waterworks.

It Pays Its Bills, Passes an Ordinance, and Stirs Things up Generally.

Every member of the new Council was on hand Wednesday night, and that body touched upon all the questions which are now exciting the Massillon mind, in such a way as to lead one to suppose that it proposes to solve them. Mr. Whitacre, of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, has been working hard all week, and has secured the co-operation of many people. Wednesday night a long petition was presented, asking the Council to contract with this company. The only official action taken was to refer the matter to the committee and make arrangements for special meeting, which will be held probably Tuesday night. Mr. Whitacre exhibited a plat of the city, showing the location of the lamps, sixty in number, with which he thinks he can illuminate the whole city, at \$80 per lamp. The sentiment is strongly in favor of adopting the light, but it is not believed that sixty lamps will be sufficient. The movement towards having the McBride bill, which allows the city to bond itself, amended, was because Senator Conrad has expressed himself as being willing to support the bill with these changes.

### REPORTS.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of Prospect street sewerage passed favorably upon the petition. Mr. Williams then stated that the many persons who have not yet paid their assessments for the Main street sewer, refused to do so, if a connection with a Prospect street sewer should be made. The Council referred the snarl to the Street and Alley Committee and the City Solicitor.

The Committee on Fire Department reported the arrival of the 1,000 feet of hose, recently contracted for, and the Council accepted it.

The City Engineer reported that some additions to the city were not properly laid out. Referred.

The report of the Street Commissioner for the week ending April 22, amounting to \$42, was referred.

The report of the Board of Health, fixing the salary of the Health Officer, Dr. T. Clarke Miller, at \$300, was referred.

### PETITIONS.

A petition signed by Philip Hammer and others, asking the city to have curbing and a gutter laid in front of lots numbered 583, 584, and 585, on Andrews street, owned by Michael and Patrick Burke. The prayer was referred to the proper committee.

A long petition signed by business men and private citizens, urging upon the Council to contract with the Schuyler Electric Light Company, was read by the Clerk.

Mr. James R. Dunn was granted the privilege of planting trees in the South Park. This concession is truly remarkable. It has been popularly supposed that the parks were for the exclusive use of the dogs and cats, yet now we see a citizen not only actually granted immunity from arrest for entering its precincts, but also allowed to dig and plant therein! But this is a new Council and it has a future before it. Some day, mayhap, the bands of music will be permitted to play within its confines. The human mind is scarcely able to imagine the building of a band stand. All things are possible.

### BILLS PAID.

A. Shorb.....	\$168 00
John Shterzer et al.....	50 00
B. Baughman.....	8 56
W. K. Schworm.....	3 20
Frank Reese.....	10 00
L. Limbach.....	125 00
American Fire Hose Co.....	425 00

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Bills of the Commissioner, amounting to \$20.50 and \$43.22, were also properly credited.

The tenant of the City Hospital, commonly known as the Pest House, is obdurate and shows no eagerness to pay his rent; therefore the Common Council of the City of Massillon, through its President, clothed Mr. Snyder with full powers, to communicate with the aforesaid tenant and demand a settlement.

An ordinance was introduced establishing a grade on Andrews street. Under a suspension of the rules it was read three times and passed.

Mr. Huber offered his little resolution, rescinding that part of the resolution passed April 7, which censured the Hon. S. A. Conrad. Again it was lost, all the new members, except Volkmar, voting aye; Ayes—Huber, Jarvis, Lieghley and Oehler. Nays—Snyder, Williams, Rink, and Volkmar.

Mrs. Reed will be notified to lay curbing and sidewalk in front of her property on the corner of Erie street and Thorn alley.

According to the terms of the contract, a note for six months was given to the American Fire Hose Company for \$425, the balance due them.

The City Clerk was instructed to report to the Auditor the condition of the several funds of the city.

On motion it was decided to advertise for bids for stone crossings for Prospect street.

A request to the General Assembly was passed, asking them to pass the McBride bill with an amendment specifying the size of pipe and the streets in which it should be laid.

On motion of Mr. Williams the Council adjourned.

## EASTER DAY.

The Bright Ending of the Lament Season. Church Elections, Commencing and Past.

A dashing spring rain came down Saturday night, to dampen the dusty roads, and bring out the green leaves, and in consequence Sunday morning, was as perfect and beautiful as could be desired.

Early in the morning the procession to the various Catholic churches commenced, and at 10 o'clock it seemed as though the whole town was out. The female portion of the community blossomed in light summer suits and new bonnets, so that the churches presented an array of charming toilettes, the like of which is rarely to be seen over at this season.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the music very pleasing. The collection, which was for the new church building, amounted to \$330. The Sunday School Anniversary in the evening, at the same church, caused the church to be crowded. The musical service was greatly enjoyed and the collection was eminently satisfactory.

The two Catholic churches were tastefully trimmed, and the music was unusually fine. There were a great many visitors at St. Mary's, at which Farmer's Mass was sung.

Musicians from the Harmonia Band assisted the choir at St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

At the First Methodist Church an elaborate programme was carried out, in which the large and excellent choir was not the least prominent feature.

The attendance at all the churches was unusually large and the services particularly interesting.

The annual parish meeting of St. Timothy's Church was held in the church on Easter Monday evening, April 26. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. E. L. Kemp, rector. The treasurer's report was then read by the secretary, showing the church to be in a thrifty condition financially. At the same time last year the church had a net indebtedness of \$100. This year the treasurer has \$450 in hand, a difference of \$550. Part of this time the church had no rector, the difference in expenses being \$200 less on this account, but at the same time, having no services, it was impossible to make collections, so the two facts about balance each other. About \$150 have been given for missions by the church and Sunday school, and other good work has been done. Then the ladies have raised \$1,100 for a new organ, so that, all things considered, the parish is \$1,650 better off than at the same time a year ago.

The election of wardens and vestrymen resulted as follows: M. A. Brown, Senior Warden; J. G. Bucher, Junior Warden; A. J. Ricks, H. H. Everhard, C. M. Russell, C. G. Skinner, E. Upham, A. Hopper, J. R. Dunn, Jas. Peacock.

The above comprised the vestry of last year. Next came the letting of pews and sittings for the coming year.

Before the business of the evening had commenced, the ladies of the church served an elegant supper to all the members present.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Massillon, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday evening, May 3d, at 7:30 o'clock.

It is earnestly requested that every member of the congregation be present to hear the report of the Treasurer.

By order of the Trustees.

E. CHIDESTER, Clerk.

### Stark County Club History.

These interesting sketches by Captain George S. Atwater, of the Massillon Wheel Club, appear in the initial number of the *Wheelmen's Gazette*, one of the brightest and best of all bicycling publications.

*Editor Wheelmen's Gazette:*—

It may be of interest to your readers to learn something of the wheelmen in this part of the country, and if you will kindly allow me a portion of your valuable space I will endeavor to tell you something of them.

This county (Stark) probably has as lively a set of wheelmen as any county in Ohio, and for genuine hospitality and good fellowship, her cyclists cannot be beaten anywhere. If you don't believe it come and see us.

The pioneer club in the county, and I think the fourth in the State, was organized in the spring of 1882 under the name of the Massillon Bicycle Club, and is still in existence. Its members are composed chiefly of manufacturers, professional and business men, and nearly all have been members since its formation. It has always been a League club, and is a staunch supporter of that organization. The social feature of the club has always been prominent, and therefore its membership has never been very large. At present, it numbers eleven, but they are a jolly set of fellows, and while never attempting anything in the "record smashing" line, are good, steady road riders.

The Canton B. Club, of Canton, was born in the summer of 1884, and is well known to Ohio cyclists as one of the largest clubs in the State. Its membership at present is about forty-five. It is a League club, and has a large number of hard road riders and several racing men. It gives a tournament annually in connection with the Stark County Fair, and has always been very successful. Messrs. Eyster and Smith, the well-known fancy Star riders, were members

## NEW JEWELRY STORE!

### New Goods and the Latest Styles.

These goods will be offered at the

**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

I shall keep only first-class goods of every kind,

**NO TRASH,**

As I will sell nothing that I cannot warrant.

I cordially invite you to call, even though you have no intention of purchasing, and will take pleasure in showing you my line of goods.

**C. C. MILLER, JEWELER,**

37 EAST MAIN STREET.

Open In with the Park Drug Store.

42-3m

## WALL PAPER.

### NEW GOODS

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.

**LOW PRICES CONTINUE.**

First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

**J. V. R. SKINNER,**

(Successor to Skinner Brothers),

No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL,

WISHES TO

**ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE**

—OF—

**MASSILLON AND VICINITY.**

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated



Columbus

WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

**C. F. VON KANEL,**

No. 5 West Main Street.

### LOST.

Lost—Paper Hanger's Dry Brush, between Akron street and Skinner Bros. store. Finder will please leave it at Skinner Brothers' and get reward. It.

### WANTED.

WANTED—A horse for delivery purposes; six or seven years old. Call at Traphagen & Kramer's bus larn.

WANTED—On and after May 1st, 100 teams to work on Lima, O., Waterworks. \$2.75 for good wagon teams, \$3.25 for good wheel scraper teams. Apply to D. F. MINAHAN, Contractor, Lima, Ohio.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new, two-story frame house, containing nine rooms, a hall-way, and summer kitchen. Good well and cistern, can be used for one or two families. Also on same lot a small frame house. Located on corner of North Hill street and Spring alley. The owner wishes to sell at once, in order to go West and invest in land.

36-4f. C. BORCHERS.

For a dress boot or shoe cheap go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

Call and see the new designs in jewelry just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

For a ladies' toe slipper or strap opera go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

37-4f.

Ladies' hand-turned kid button shoes \$3 a pair and up at

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR \$2.00 TO \$3.00 per dozen at

**J. C. HARINC'S,**

Massillon, Ohio.

For the best \$3 shoe made in men's wear, go to J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Infant button shoes for 27 cents a pair, at

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Misses school shoes, in button, \$1. Misses short shoes in lace, 75c a pair at J. D. FRANK & Co.

For a large shoe or slipper call on J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.



## Merriv.

He stood beside the lattice, and the moonlight floating through stole the perfume from the roses, just sleeping in the dew. The shadows of the larches that danced upon the wall. In the glamour of that silvery light, my heart doth still recall.

There never was a moonlight that came with such a gleaming. There never was such waking from a long and tender dreaming. I could but weep and tremble, as I wondered in my gladness. How such an hour could have sprung from all my doubt and sadness.

Since Time's first humble hour-steal caught the same heart-uttered story. Breathed low upon the "twilight dream," or on the "sunset glory," or beside some tented Arab camp, or patriarchal fountain. Where the sunny valley slumbered still, beneath the snowy mountain.

The night-bird's song is hushed to hear amid Italian bowers. And the music floats through gardens dim, beneath old Moorish towers. The Alpine freshness heurs the tub-wild Chrysanthemum. And the warm and spicy isles that gem the broad Pacific's crowning.

There's not a distant frozen plain, there's not an Arctic bounding. But owns some latent spark—some flame—its watery birth surrounding. Some steady, sudden, bright, that needs no daily trimming. But sparkles in a fountain bright—upon the spout's full brimming.

## A HEART OF GOLD.

"I am not a rich man, Mrs. Kensington," said Mark Plinlimmon; "and I don't pretend to be. I'm only a hard-working Cumberland farmer, and make but a slender income. But I love your niece, and she has given me reason to hope that in time I can win her affection; and if you will give her to me I will do my best to make her happy."

"Dear me," said Mrs. Kensington; "all this is very sudden."

Mrs. Kensington, who was the sister of a rich London lawyer, had an abiding idea that her niece Madeline ought to marry a rich man.

"She's very handsome," mentally reasoned Mrs. Kensington, "and she is accomplished; and she made quite a sensation in society this winter when she was introduced; and if such a girl as this isn't to marry well, then I don't know who is. And the idea of this farmer coming here to put in his pretensions, when there are so many other eligible young men in society."

"Yes," said Mark quietly, "I suppose it seems sudden to you. All these things do seem sudden at the last."

"I'm sure I don't know what Mr. Vassar, her father, will say," said Mrs. Kensington, putting her head feebly on one side.

"Suppose we ask him?" said valiant Mark.

"Oh, you can't," fluttered Mrs. Kensington. "He isn't at home. He is on the continent."

"Then we will write."

"But I don't know his exact address," said Mrs. Kensington.

"In that case," said Mark, "we must wait."

"Yes," said Mrs. Kensington, undecidedly—"yes, I think you had better wait."

So Mark Plinlimmon went back to his farm among the Fells, with a lock of red-gold hair close to his heart, and Madeline Vassar returned "into society," with a plain gold band on the first finger of her left hand, and a dewy tenderness in her hazel eyes which had never glittered there before.

When Mr. Vassar returned, Madeline told him her heart-secret at once, for the bond of affection between this father and daughter had always been very tender and close.

"So you love him, dear?" said her father.

"Oh, yes, papa!"

"Enough to give up all the fripperies of fashion for his sake?"

"Yes, papa!" uttered the girl, with emphasis.

"And become a rough Cumberland farmer's wife?"

"Oh, yes," cried Madeline earnestly.

"Papa, may I write to him to come?"

"Not just yet, child," said Mr. Vassar. "I've got a little more business to transact up in the North before I can consider myself fairly settled at home. But at the end of a couple of weeks or so—"

"Papa, you are a darling!" cried Madeline.

"Stop, stop, Miss Precipitancy!" cried Mr. Vassar; "I have not promised anything yet, either one way or the other."

"But you're going to, papa—I know you're going to!" cried Madeline, dancing joyfully about.

"We'll see," said Mr. Vassar.

The great wood fires blazed up the chimneys of the Peak Farm, casting a red reflection through the twilight on the steep road outside, when a stout, elderly man walked up to the door and knocked resolutely on its panels.

"Can you keep me here all night, young man?" he said. "Mr. Riff, of Portchester, sent me here to have a power of attorney drawn out, and I haven't passed any hotels."

"No, I should think not," said Mark Plinlimmon, with a cheery laugh. "We don't deal much in hotels in this part of the country. But you are kindly welcome to stay here as long as you like, Mr. —"

"Middleworth," said the stranger.

"Richard Middleworth."

And he set down his Gladstone bag and looked around him at the dark oiled wainscoting, the ceilings traversed by monster beams, the latticed casements, the old oak settles on each side of the blazing logs.

"You seem to have a fine farm here, Mr. Plinlimmon," said he, "and finely kept."

"It's not bad," said Mark carelessly.

"And everything in real old English style."

"Yes," said Mark. "It belonged to my great-grandfather, the most of it; but that oak settle behind you dates as far back as Richard the Third, when the first Mark Plinlimmon came here from Wales. The old house has never been without one of the name since."

Madeline Vassar's father sat down on the old oak settle, and looked keenly at the tall young farmer. How glad he would have been if only he could see into his heart—for no father willingly gives the apple of his eye to a stranger.

"His face and mien are good," he told himself. "I wonder if his nature matches it; I wonder how I can find it out."

One by one the different members of

the family dropped in as he sat talking with Mark Plinlimmon. Old Mrs. Plinlimmon was first,—a mild, white-haired matron, with soft, wistful eyes; then a rosy-cheeked brace of nephews.

"Their father and mother are dead," observed Mark; "so I adopted them. And fine fellows they are!"

"Not a bad symptom," said Mr. Middleworth Vassar to himself. "But, of course, most people are good to their own kith and kin."

And then entered a most majestic old man, with long white hair hanging over his shoulders, leaning on a cane.

"And this," said Mark, "is our Uncle Joe," hastening, as he spoke, to set an easy-chair for the ancient patriarch.

"Uncle Joe, this is Mr. Middleworth, who has come from Portchester. I have invited him to stay all night—if you do not object."

Uncle Joe waved his hand like an old prince.

"He is welcome," he said; "very welcome, Mark. In fact, any friend of yours is welcome to the Peak Farm!"

And then he began to warm himself at the blaze, and fell into a sort of reverie.

Uncle Joe, whoever he might be, was evidently the person of most consideration in this little household. He sat at the head of the table and said grace before meat; and had the warmest corner, the cosiest chair, the most tender consideration; and finally, when he trudged upstairs to bed, Mark holding the door dutifully open for him to pass through, Mr. Middleworth asked, with some interest:

"Who is that old gentleman? He has a very fine face. Of course I know he is your uncle, but—"

"No," said Mark Plinlimmon smiling; "he is not my uncle at all. He is no relation in the world to me."

"Then who does he belong to?" "He belongs to nobody. He was old, you see, and penniless, and past work. So they put him in the workhouse. But I think the shock and all touched his mind; and one day we found him here on the steps. 'I have come home,' he said. The workhouse authorities sent for him, but I wouldn't let him go back. He is very old, you see, and very feeble; and perhaps they wouldn't be quite so considerate of him as they ought. So here he remains, fancying that he is the master of Peak Farm, and that we are all his friends and visitors. He isn't the least bit of trouble, bless his kind old soul," Mark added, apologetically; "and if it was my father or yours, alone in the world, don't you see—"

"Mr. Plinlimmon, you are right," shouted Mr. Middleworth, astonishing the young man by jumping up, and wringing his hand vehemently. "I'm quite satisfied now. I know now."

"I beg your pardon," said Mark, in some surprise.

"About—the relationship," said Mr. Middleworth. "I confess it puzzled me a little at first."

He started to return to London the next day, but still he did not divulge his personality.

A month subsequently, when Mark came to town in response to a joyful letter from Madeline, he was conducted into the library, where the elderly gentleman sat.

"Here is papa, Mark," said Madeline. "How do you do, Mr. Middleworth?"

"Middleworth Vassar, if you please," said the old gentleman, with a chuckle. "Aha! my little girl here, who thinks she knows everything, doesn't know that I went to Cumberland to satisfy myself that she had fallen in love with a good man and true. And I did satisfy myself."

"But you asked no questions, sir?" said Mark, still amazed. "you requested no references?"

"No," said Mr. Vassar. "But 'Old Uncle Joe' settled the question."

And then he explained it all. "I always liked 'Old Uncle Joe,'" said Mark, pressing Madeline's hand. "But now I begin to believe that he is my good genius."

And so it was that the master of the Peak Farm won the rich lawyer's heiress.

"Madeline has money enough," said her father. "And her husband has a heart of gold. I knew that when I heard the story of Uncle Joe."

The Hairy Covering of the Gorilla.

The hairy coat of the gorilla consists of long, thick, straight or slightly curved bristles, and also of shorter, thinner, and curled woolly hair. On the crown of his head the hair is somewhat stiff, from twelve to twenty millimetres in length, and it becomes erect under the influence of anger. While the sides and fore part of the chin are only clothed with short, stiff hairs, they grow thickly on the back part of the chin, like a beard or forelock. The hairs which turn outward from the sides of the face and on the neck are thirty or more millimetres in length. On the shoulders the hair is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty millimetres long, hanging down on the upper arms and the back. In the middle of the upper arm the hair is from fifty to seventy millimetres long, growing downward as far as the bend of the elbow. At this point it generally begins to grow in an upward direction. On the back of the forearm it again grows downward. In the middle of the forearm, on its inner side, a parting of the hairs takes place, as one portion goes in front of the radius, while the other portion turns behind the ulna. On the back of the wrist a tuft of curved hair turns upward; a middle tuft goes directly back; and a lower tuft, also curved, turns outward. On the back of the hand the hairs turn toward the fingers. On the breast and belly the hairs are shorter and grow more sparsely. On the breast their direction is, as a rule, upward and outward. On the belly they converge from the ribs toward the center and the navel. On the thighs the hairs are about one hundred and sixty millimetres long, and here, as on the lower part of the leg, they tend outward, while on the back of the foot they grow toward the toes. On the back, shoulders, and on the thigh and leg, the bristles are slightly curved. This quality increases the general impression of shagginess and the fleeciness which is produced by the hairy coat of these creatures. The woolly hair does not grow very thick, and is not much matted. —Robert Hartmann in Popular Science Monthly for April.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Nitro-glycerine is probably the most popular of the new remedies recently adopted by physicians.

A dictionary for the scientific and technical terms in all languages is projected by Prof. Villanova, and is endorsed by the International Geological Congress.

Two French investigators have found that the germs of fermentation are not destroyed or perceptibly affected by a pressure of 300 to 400 atmospheres continued for several days.

By a Japanese process sea-weed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass. When colored it makes an excellent imitation of stained glass.

A French geographer reports that all the peaks of the Alps, extending over a distance of more than 150 miles, are easily visible from the summit of the Dole, which has an altitude of 5,500 feet.

In a cannon foundry at Bourges, France, electricity has been successfully applied to mechanical purposes for more than five years, two large moveable cranes, each weighing over twenty tons, having been worked by electric motors without difficulty.

A German investigator, Semmola, has succeeded in producing musical tones from a metal plate by electrifying it intermittently from an induction machine, the wires being attached to opposite sides of the plate and the path of the current interrupted so that sparks strike across.

The discovery of a hitherto unknown lake in the Persian desert was announced at a late meeting of the Vienna Geographical society. It is at least twenty-five miles long, and from Mohammedan evidence appears to have dried up after a previous existence, and to have again filled up at a quite recent date.

From recent experiments by Dr. Parsons on the disinfection of clothes and bedding by heat, the conclusion is reached that the germs of the ordinary infectious diseases cannot withstand an exposure of an hour to dry heat of 220 degrees Fahrenheit, or an exposure of five minutes to boiling water or steam of 212 degrees.

A curious phenomenon has just been brought to light by the removal of a lightning rod. To the end of the rod, which has been imbedded in ferruginous earth for about fifteen years, was found attached a lump of iron ore, weighing ninety-six pounds, supposed to have been aggregated by the action of electricity from the surrounding earth.

Evidence of the decay of forests in Australia is found in the present existence of a few trees far exceeding in size any of those about them, and supposed to be survivors of a departed race of giants. A tree twenty-five feet in circumference, at a height of thirty feet above the ground, was described at a late meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

In the recent English tests of light-house illuminants was brought out the curious fact—of great practical as well as scientific interest—that remarkable changes in the transparency of the air occur without any visible haze or mist. Invisible clouds seemed to float by, obscuring the lights for a time; and it sometimes happened that while the distant French lights showed with unabated brilliancy, the experimental lights, only a mile and a quarter away, had lost one-fourth to one-third their power.

Franklin Institute tests indicate that one pound of coal burned under a good boiler yields a light of about twenty candles by the incandescent electric system. The same weight of coal gives from the naked arc-light, about 158 candles, only 80 candles being ordinarily available, on account of the shading of arc-lights. The gas from one pound of bituminous coal, yields from 14 to 17 candles. The greater economy of fuel in electric lighting is offset by the increased expense for machinery and attention.

Glass Eyes Are Imported.

Nearly all the artificial eyes in this country are imported from Europe. Attempts have been made to manufacture them here, but the industry has never flourished. The finest eyes are made in Paris, and good ones come from Germany and Switzerland. The eyes are made of glass, and are made in the shape of a hollow hemisphere. The pupil is formed of colored glass, and its execution requires the greatest skill on the part of the workman. The white of the eye is imitated with wonderful accuracy. It is of cream white, yellowish white, blue white, or any other shade so as to exactly match the white of the remaining real eye. Before the final glazing is put on small red veins are traced with a pencil on the surface. There is a slight ridge along the edges which enables the muscles of the socket to take hold and move the ball.

Dealers in artificial eyes keep them in separate boxes, which they call the blue box, the black box, the brown box, and so on. These boxes contain eyes of all sizes, from the large as a marble to one as large as a pigeon's egg.

A dealer in artificial eyes said: "We fit the eyes to the socket by heating and softening the ball, and then cutting it with hot scissors to the proper size and shape. The hollow part fits over the stump of the eye. When this is neatly done the eye moves as readily as the other eye, and it is difficult to tell which one is glass. The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

Artificial eyes are used not only to improve the appearance, but also to protect the stump from injury, which would be apt to affect the other eye. An artificial eye costs \$5, and lasts from one to five years. It is acted upon by the salt of perspiration and of tears, which dulls and roughens the surface. For this reason it is customary to take the eye out at night, which also gives a rest to the socket. If the lacrymal duct has not been destroyed, a man can cry as well with an artificial eye as with a good one."—N. Y. Sun.

Secretary Bayard's home is now presided over by his third daughter, Miss Mammie Bayard.

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all Disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD. To women who suffer from any of the above, their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists, One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

KEEP IT PURE.

The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease—Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their nature. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that the writer of the following letter had habitually taken. Favorite Remedy ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884. Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleansing. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me. It was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood-purifier in the world, I am sure of that.

Yours, &c., Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable. Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy as a household friend.

J. M. Walker,

Has just opened a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Curtains,

Curtains and Fixtures,

Poles and Cornices.

A FULL STOCK OF

PAINTS.

Mixed Paints in all colors ready for use

Room and Picture Mouldings,

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House and Sign Painting

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A SPECIALTY.

Personal attention given all work.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair, Husk and Sea Grass

Mattresses and the original Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

Cabinet Work.

AMOS GIROD, for a number of years past an employee of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,

Saloon and Bar Fixtures,

—AND—

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call promising to give satisfaction in all work and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

Yours truly,

Amos Girod.

June 12.

Pier's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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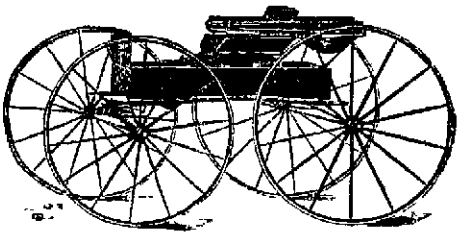
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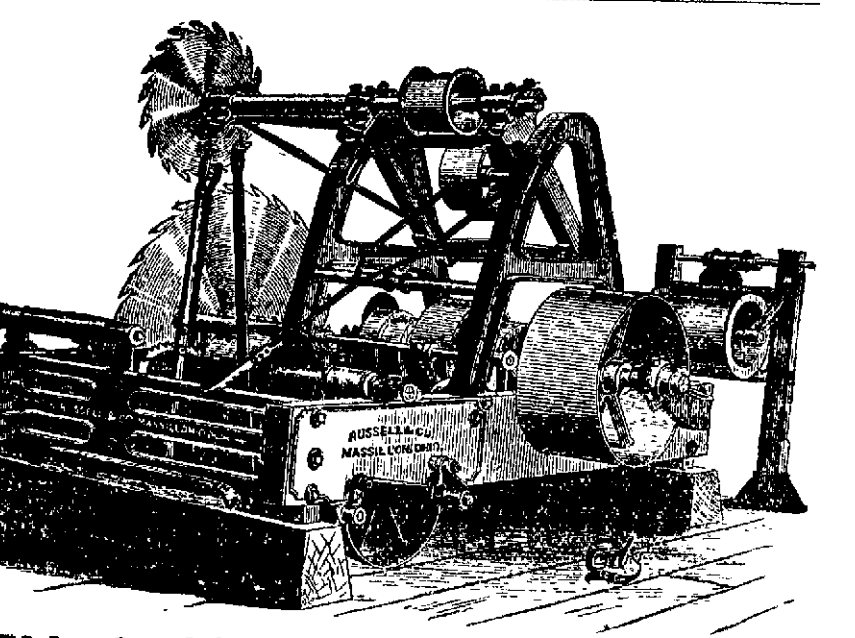


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# FARM TOPICS.

How to Raise the Finest Potatoes, with the Least Expenditure of Labor.

The Value of Milk Records and How They Should be Kept.—Flowers and the Home.

## POTATO CULTURE.

Every farmer should raise potatoes enough to supply his family throughout the year. The supply should be liberal, for good potatoes constitute not only cheap, but most excellent food. An early variety should be planted for use during the summer and fall, and a later variety for use during the winter and spring. The first should be planted as soon as the soil is in good condition to work. Every farmer should raise a sufficient quantity of potatoes so that only choice specimens need be served for the family. The small, overgrown, "scabby," cut, and inferior ones should be fed to stock. By raising a superior quality of potatoes more of them will be eaten, and the cost of food for the household will be reduced. Potatoes are not eaten in this country to the extent they are in the British islands and Canada, and the cost of living increases on this account. The majority of farmers in the west pay little attention to the matter of raising potatoes of very superior quality. They do not appear to be aware of the fact that a very fine potato ranks with the costly luxuries. They generally plant old and common varieties on inferior soil, and give them very poor cultivation. They harvest them after the late fall rains occur, and put them in the cellar or pit covered with mud, and in a condition that invites decay.

Dissimilar modes of culture will be pursued in different parts of the country owing to peculiarities of soil and climate. Clean culture, however, should be practiced in every part of the country. It insures large crops of fine tubers, and renders the work of harvesting easy. If weeds and grass take entire or partial possession of the surface of the soil in which potatoes are raised the work of harvesting will be rendered very hard, and many of the best tubers will be cut by the hoe or spade in the attempts to remove them from the ground. If the soil is entirely free from weeds and grass, however, the work of harvesting will be easy and but few of the tubers will be injured. The ground after the potatoes have been dug will be in excellent condition for a crop of grass. By moving the potato vines to the hog yard or the compost heap, fall grain can be sown on the ground without any extra preparation. A good crop of flat turnips can be raised on the ground from which a crop of early potatoes has been harvested. In England, fields in which potatoes have been raised are prepared for sowing wheat because the soil is free from weeds and grass, but in this country it is likely to be very foul and requires to be treated like greenward.

Many farmers practice planting potatoes, when but few are raised, in hills, in the same manner that corn is planted. They think that larger and finer tubers are raised by planting the seed in this way. There is, however, much saving of labor in planting them in drills. It is much easier to plant, cultivate, and dig potatoes when they are raised in drills than when planted in hills. The cultivator or light plow can be run between drills, and most of the work of tending the crop done by the aid of horses. Much has been written during the last few years in favor of the level culture of potatoes, and on some kinds of soil, and especially in seasons that are quite dry it has been productive of very excellent results. It, however, makes the labor of harvesting the crop difficult, as the tubers have to be lifted from the soil. The hilling-up system renders the subduing of weeds comparatively easy, and the ridges carry the water that falls during a heavy rain away from the potatoes and prevent their rotting. By raising the soil on the sides of the drills they may be kept free from grass and weeds by means of a sharp hoe. The soil in which potatoes grow should not be disturbed to any great extent after the tubers are formed, but the surface of drills can be scraped with a sharp hoe without injuring the tubers.

The newer varieties of potatoes will produce much finer tubers and more of them than the old varieties, which almost invariably show marks of decline, while they are more likely to rot in the ground or to be covered with scab. The snowflake, beauty of Hebron, early Vermont, pearl of Savoy, white star, Burbank, Victor, Chicago market, and white elephant are all good varieties, which have not yet shown signs of losing their productiveness or becoming diseased, though their merits have been proved and they are so common that they may be obtained for seed at a reasonable price. The soil has much to do with causing potatoes to rot or to be covered with scab. A tolerable moist climate and soil are favorable to the production of sound, smooth potatoes, but too much moisture causes them to rot. Fresh, rank stable manure is likely to cause the tubers to rot or become scabby, while it greatly injures the flavor of those that are not diseased. Comparative new land will produce large crops of potatoes that will be free from blemishes and will keep for many months. By planting new varieties in new soil a fine crop of superior potatoes may be expected.—Chicago Times.

## MILK RECORD.

A registry of the milk a cow will give and the record in butter or cheese, or both is now considered necessary at all well-regulated breeding establishments where dairy cows are bred. In this way it can be shown at a glance just what the product of a cow is in milk, month, or year. In this connection it is proper to state that the person who keeps the record of milk in gallons and fractions thereof makes a mistake. It should be kept in pounds, for by gravity rather than volume should milk be estimated. Then it is easily ascertained how many pounds of milk goes to the pound of butter or cheese or both. When each cow is milked the pail is placed in the scales and net weight of milk ascertained, and this is recorded in a book suitably ruled. This book when opened presents a view of one week's records. In the left-hand column are the names of the cows; on the right are fourteen columns, two of which receive

the morning and evening records of each cow. In the final column on the right appears the week's yield of each cow, and space is allotted for any remarks if necessary. Fractions of a pound are not entered, unless exceeding accuracy is desired; over half of a pound is considered a whole pound, while less than half a pound is ignored. To the farmer it may not seem necessary to keep this milk record. Nevertheless, it is relatively as valuable to him as to any other person. It will show him the relative milk yield of different cows, and thus he may weed out the indifferent ones, replacing them with better. It will be seen at a glance which cows are even milkers and which uneven. Some cows give a large flow for a short time, and then suddenly shrink. Some give poor milk, others rich milk. All these qualities may be tested. The register may show that the cow giving a large flow for a short time is less profitable than the cow giving a moderate mess of rich milk, but for a long period. In fact, if the average farmer conducted his business with the same accuracy as to details not only in the dairy but in every department of the farm, there would be savings that might largely enhance profits.

The register of milk yields may very properly be supplemented with cream gages. These may be slender glass tubes holding a definite number of ounces of milk. Hence the proportion of cream to milk may be estimated, and also the proportionate per cent per volume of milk.

## FLOWERS AND THE HOME.

Miss Ella Lytle in an essay before the Montgomery Horticultural Society of Missouri thus prettily treats the question of home adornment.

The love of the beautiful has been implanted by a beneficent Creator in every human breast. It finds expression in the admiration of all that is lovely and charming in nature and art, and it prompts men, and especially women, to the adornment of their persons and their natural surroundings.

The love of the beautiful has caused men to travel thousands of miles, to endure fatigue, hardship, and, even more, to risk life itself that they might gaze from some lofty mountain-peak, if but an hour or two, upon the exquisite beauty of a panorama spread out at their feet—upon a real picture painted in indescribable colors by God himself.

Flower-gardening has its charms, and that class of gardening which deals with landscape effects is delightful. I shall not try to have a flower-garden this summer for the want of space, but shall exert myself to have a few choice house-plants and some real nice mounds of flowers in the yard. I find that early in the morning before sunrise is the best time to pull weeds, while the dew is yet on the flowers and weeds. A woman can very easily, and without much labor, cultivate a few flowers, a sufficiency for home adornment.

Woman was made to beautify and grace the home; to there perform that invisible work which although less prominent, is necessary both to life and happiness. The home is, in the majority of cases, her field of action; and the home is the center of joy.

Then let each wife and mother have a place at their homes for the cultivation of flowers. They will reward us with both beauty and fragrance. The progress of our race is indicated by the care of flowers. How they twine themselves to our hearts when sad and alone.

## SKILL IN CULTIVATION.

A careful cultivation is not always a skillful one; the care may be misplaced. Skill consists in doing anything at the right time and in the most economical way; in selecting land suited to a particular crop; in bringing the soil into the best possible condition of tilth for the crop; in sowing none but the best and most thoroughly cleaned seed, and in cultivating, reaping, stacking, and thrashing, or otherwise caring for the crop at the proper time. All these are matters worthy of consideration.

A man may plow his land never so carefully, but if the soil is out of condition it is not skillfully done. It will cost more labor to further prepare it for the seed than if he had waited for the soil to come to its proper state for plowing. As a rule, land plowed when too wet can never be brought to a good state of tilth the same season. Hence the man owning rather still prairie lands, and especially strong clay, shows skill by fall plowing. Skill requires that we take into consideration every item of cost in the cultivation and saving of the crop. If the land is not suited to the crop, we fail to get the full return for the labor expended. The labor expended to produce a half crop is as much generally as that for a full crop. Hence, however careful the cultivation, the lack of true knowledge has lessened profits.

The man who runs his farm to one or to a few special crops lacks skill. In the end he will find that the depletion of his soil of the necessary constituents of plant growth will require for their replacement more than all the profit therefrom. Often it will cost a large share of the entire value of the land. Hence the man who follows diversified farming under a proper rotation of crops, who understands how to keep his soil in proper tilth, is a skillful farmer. If, in addition, he be a careful cultivator his profits are assured. In fact, proper care combined with accurate knowledge constitutes skill.

A St. Paul wife has cured her husband of taking a refreshing little nap after 6 o'clock dinner, as he has been wont to do. She became disgusted with trying to amuse herself while her helpmeet slumbered. She called him and attempted to converse, but in vain. He returned to the land of nod and would not stay awake, nor would he make himself agreeable. He slumbered in an easy chair before the cheerful grate fire. It was warm within the room. It was 30 degrees below zero on the outside. She opened a window and left the room. When the sleeper woke his ears were nipped. He sleeps no more in easy chairs with his ears exposed.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A full-sized pet deer kept in a Sacramento saloon, being frightened, jumped clear through a pane of glass 7 inches wide by 13 long.

# FARM NOTES.

Be sure your seeds are fertile before planting.

If you work yourself those about you will work.

The Sussex breed of cattle is coming into the market as a favorite beef breed. Improve the farm that is under you, and you will have something to stand on.

The average yield of wheat in Great Britain and Ireland last year was thirty-one bushels per acre.

Dry earth or muck in the stable will save manure, prevent disease, and keep the milk from being tainted.

The German Government pays a number of experts to go from place to place and teach the art of bee-keeping.

Mrs. Harrison, the bee writer, says the Florida climate is so damp that comb honey can not be produced there.

The continued large consumption of oleomargarine and butterine is still the cause of the neglect of low-grade natural butter.

Attention to trifles constitutes perfection in any business. Constant vigilance, to paraphrase Fremont, is the price of success in dairying.

Labor, concentration, and adaption to an art or profession are what give success. It is no less true in agriculture than in other professions.

Make and save manure whenever you can. Pick up and throw in your wood-fire all bones found around your premises, and save all the ashes for the garden or orchard.

The Rural New Yorker believes a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi would lower Western freights one-half, and therefore favors the proposed Hennepin canal.

The young shoots of barley are particularly rich and succulent. They are greedily eaten by cows, and it is a good plan to sow a patch near the barn to be cut for soiling purposes.

They have a goose farm in Massachusetts of sixty acres, where geese and ducks are fattened for market. Some 20,000 goslings are hatched each year and grown into geese to be eaten.

B. F. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill., thinks creameries, by furnishing the public with a first-class article of butter, have done as much as bogus butter-makers to lower the price of poor dairy product.

The best grass for an orchard is undoubtedly orchard grass with red clover, or red clover alone. Plenty of seed should be used. Cut when weeds make their appearance, afterwards pasture with hogs or sheep.

In a herd the sire may be the father of one-half of thirty or forty calves. The female is only the mother of one-half of one calf, therefore it is all the more important that the former should be of the best blood attainable.

Cattle have four stomachs; the barnyard fowl two, the crop and gizzard. Gravel acts in the place of both in fowls. This serves to help grind down the food in the gizzard. Keep them supplied. The sharper the gravel the better.

W. C. Steel advises farmers to make a greater use of copper wire. It can be used to easily mend tools. A spool of it carried in the wagon will be of great assistance in case of an accident to a trace or other parts of the wagon or harness.

The wages of farm hands in Switzerland, exclusive of board and lodging, average for males about \$56.25 a year; for females, \$20.50. In the United States the wages of the farm hands, including board and lodging, average from \$500 to \$550 a year.

Professor Morrow, of the Champaign University, thinks the efforts of the friends of genuine butter should be directed to the enactment of laws to compel the sale of bogus butter for what it is. He believes it will be impossible to prevent its manufacture.

Dry earth is cheap and an excellent absorbent. Use it freely in the cow stables and scatter it over the floors after cleaning. In this way you can have pure air, milk free from bad flavors, and, in the spring, manure which has not lost its essence by evaporation.

Benjamin Hathaway, the poet-horticulturist of Michigan, says: "What we need to learn is that we need high-top trees and those grown with a single upright leader, so as to obviate any danger of splitting down. A forked tree, though it may have three or more forks, will be sure to split some day."

A correspondent of the Stock-Grower says: If a dose of one-half pint of linseed oil and two ounces of ammonia is immediately administered to the horse and it is kept in the stable and fed on grain and hay for a week or ten days, it will recover and will never again return to the pernicious weed.

The man who drugs his horse to make his hair sleek and "shiny" shows little sense. The best means to keep the coat glossy is careful and daily grooming. This, with plenty of oats and water and an occasional bran mash, is all the horse needs when in health. The arsenic groom should be discharged.

Prof. J. L. Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College says that good varieties of pears fruited well in East Europe where the mercury ran down to 55 deg. below zero, with no snow. Cherries are the universal fruit there, taking the place of the grape here. They plant them all along the highways, streets, and between farms.

France has 5,000,000 thrifty agriculturists in absolute ownership of their small holdings, while we have only 3,000,000. On the contrary, there are 1,250,000 tenant farmers in "free America," or more by a fourth than in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Illinois is the champion State of "landlordism"—with over 80,000 tenants.

The grass which grows on dry, rich soil, with free sunlight warming it, is much more nutritious than that grown on land filled with stagnant water. Stock will eat the former down to the roots before touching the latter. It is very common in fields where under-drains run, to see the line over the tile made plainly visible by its closely-cropped herbage.

If you have let your work horses unfortunately get thin during the winter lose no time in feeding up. The full

strength of the animals will be required in plowing and seeding time. It is poor economy to stint animals upon which so much depends in successfully prosecuting the labors of the farm. It is, in fact, poor economy to let any farm animal get thin.

A substance is largely advertised in English papers as a substitute for milk in feeding young stock. It appears to be a chemical preparation, closely resembling the solids of milk, which is to be mixed with water. One hundred pounds, costing about \$5, will, it is claimed, make 300 gallons of good calf-fool. This would allow six ounces to the gallon, and would cost less than 4 cent per quart.

When cream stands for days and at a pronounced acid condition there is a change going on among the butter-fats, influencing some and changing others, even developing glycerine, so that when the butter does come it refuses to gather, and the more it is churned the finer it becomes—this would have been avoided if the ripening stage had been hastened instead of retarded and the cream churned when "new" rather than when "old."

"The male is half the herd," says a contemporary. It depends upon the size of the herd, and the number of males necessary to a given number of females represents a strong integer in the value of the progeny. This integer is in accordance with the purity of blood in the males. The progeny represents half the goodness of both male and female. Hence the better both males and females are the better the progeny.

## Hanging Baskets.

It is an easy matter to cultivate plants in hanging baskets if the directions I shall give are followed. They require but little care, and the chances of success are greater with the class of plants suitable for growing in this fashion than with those of a tenderer nature only fitted for pot-cultivation. Although I shall describe numerous kinds of baskets that will be charming when dripping with flowers and foliage, I recommend that the pots and baskets purchased are chosen of clay or porous ware, which may be placed inside of wooden or iron frames, or glazed vessels. If the pots are not porous, plants will not thrive in perfection, because there is no escape for surplus moisture and all side ventilation is impossible. In this case the soil sours and the roots become more or less diseased. When the baskets have been selected, cover the bottom to the depth of two inches with little pieces of charcoal which serve a twofold purpose—that of fertilizer, purifier and drainage. The dust of charcoal is excellent, beside, to mix with the earth of growing plants. Very rich soil is not required in hanging baskets; ordinary earth from the garden is best. If the soil is too nourishing the plants will run too much to stem and lose their graceful loveliness. Drooping and climbing plants may be permitted to run as much as they like, but in the center of the hanging basket must be erect plants, which, if over-stimulated, outgrow the room allotted to them and become, besides, what is known in technical terms by florists, "Drawn."

It is a very good plan to place among the charcoal bits in the basket a coarse sponge, particularly if the vessel is deep, for this will absorb all moisture not taken up by the soil, and will then give it out again when it is needed. One-third of the soil should be composed of common sand such as is used for scouring. Thoroughly mix this with leaf-mould and loam. The earth to be found surrounding pine trees is admirable for baskets, which, if supplied with charcoal and sponge, will not require to have a hole in the bottom for drainage. When putting plants into any vessel, do not use turf soil, lest it be sufficiently friable that it may be pressed down firmly around the plants. If succulent plants, or those with watery tissues are to be grown, the soil near ponds or streams will suit them best.—Mrs. Fannie A. Benson, in Good Housekeeping.

## Two Appreciative Souls.

A distinguished Maine gentleman says that some years ago he was making a journey down east, when a train became snow-bound. It was then evening, and there was no hope of progress until daylight. But near at hand was a little village which boasted a public hall. It was suggested that the passengers adjourn to the hall and listen to an address by their distinguished fellow-traveler. He finally consented to do his part; the hall was warmed and lighted, and the lecture took place. The next day the gentleman was approached by a sturdy young yeoman, who said: "You're the man who made the speech last night, ain't you?" The identity having been duly established, he went on: "I want to thank you for it; I don't know when I've enjoyed myself more than I did while you were talking."

The orator experienced the genial glow which unconventional and unsought praise is wont to inspire, and he cordially took the honest fellow's hand. "Yes," the young man continued, "it was a good thing you see, my girl is on the train, and while you were lecturing she and I had the car to ourselves."

"There's a nice-looking horse to drive around for a gentleman to drive," roared Old Hyson. "Take him back; I'll ride down in the cars. He hasn't been groomed for a week! What are you doing with him? Letting him run in the cornfield?" "Well, Mistah Hyson," said the man, "he ain't lookin' first rate, for a fact; but 'deed I can't help it, no how. I done the best I kin wid nothin' to do anythin' wid. Miss Hyson she done come to de barn and tuk away de curry-comb, sweat-scraper, mane-brush, quarter-hoofs, clippers, safety-bit, an' collar-pad, 'cause she gwine decorate em for de chutch fair, she say."

Two little Cleveland lads, whose father is in the work house and whose mother is dead, keep house alone, the elder doing the housework as well as the average housekeeper can do it. He says that before his mother died she taught him housework, saying that after she was dead she wanted him to take care of his father and little brother.



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Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Gallbladder Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

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**WOMEN.** Diseases of the Female System, and all other ailments of women, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

**DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription** is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, by its magic, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Catarrh of the Uterus, or Discharge from the Uterus, or Menstrual Disorders, or Painful Menstruation, or Unnatural Suppressions, or Profuse or Painful Discharges, or Weakness, or Nervous Prostration, or Sleeplessness, in either sex.

**PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.** Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for the full size Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**SICK-HEADACHE.** Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, or any of the ailments cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. 25 cents a bottle, by Druggists.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.** To All Wanting Employment. We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great value, and to make a large sum of money. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the business, but in no way is any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might be thought that it would be an "extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our product, but in the ability of any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$10 to \$500 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$500 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general Agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least \$500 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over \$100 a month, and that one of our agents took thirteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one-cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in the best form for the season, and to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine, silversmiths and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance of securing the best territory for the season, and to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Send at once. R. L. BAKER & CO., 116 South Main St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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## THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of the Week.

The *Repository* gave publicity to this discovery Saturday night: "Canton's population can conservatively be placed at 21,000. She has combined railroad, mining, manufacturing, business, educational, social and religious advantages unequalled by any other city." The conservatism and hesitating modesty with which this is announced will be marked by the reader:

The *Repository* says in an article in which it calls the attention of Mr. Deuber, of watch case fame, to the manifold advantages of Canton, as a possible location for his works.

Mr. Deuber, it seems, threatens to remove his plant from Newport, in which he employs a great number of persons, on account of the refusal of adjacent property owners to sell him land for the enlargement of his works, at a reasonable price, and in consequence Mansfield, Findlay and other towns are offering him inducements to move. Now every one who has visited the factory at Newport knows well enough that no man would move it except as a last resort, and these property owners will pretty surely come to terms, rather than see the town's greatest industry move. Mr. Deuber could much better afford to pay a good sum for a few additional acres of land than part with his buildings at a sacrifice. This is probably Mr. Deuber's way of settling his little difficulty.

The same method of bringing the city of New Albany to terms was successfully adopted by the De Pauw Glass Company some years ago, and will be well remembered in Massillon, as it was to this point they would have moved had any change been made.

However, if Mr. Deuber really does want to move, it might be well to call his attention to the fact that we of Massillon have three express companies, and three trunk lines, radiating in every direction, in marked contrast with the parallel roads of our sister city, and her two express companies.

Still it is simply a matter of business for the *Repository* to make this effort. The *Repository*, in past years, to an outsider, would appear to have been the most prominent factor in every single improvement that has taken place in Canton. This is a fact which even Cantonians do not appreciate, and it is well to call the attention of Massillonians to what it is possible for one good local paper to do, and act accordingly. Of course, we outsiders sometimes smile at extravagant statements, but speaking seriously, the paper has ferreted out and bolstered up more new projects than any other paper or person.

The Schuyler Electric Light Company have decided to buy out the old Canton plant, and properly re-establish it. The Schuyler is not the only company that wishes to come to Massillon, but the fact that all our neighboring towns have signed contracts with it, ought not to weaken it with us.

Probate Judge Meyer sentenced John W. Finney, a boy from the Charity School in Massillon, to the Reform Farm at Lancaster, for one year, for petty larceny.

A number of Massillon people took advantage of the good roads Sunday and went to Canton. The disgust of the majority at not being able to get anything to drink, was something awful, but there was quite a delegation, who found that Sunday closing in some of the corners of the town was but a mild fiction. If the thing keeps up, Navarre can look out for a Sunday boom.

## Mt. Union and Alliance.

Miss Jessie Hadly is visiting at Minerva.

Mr. Lawrence Ditworth has purchased the Lane property for \$4,500.

Prof. J. W. Clark will ascend in a balloon from the square in Alliance, Saturday, May 1.

Sunday morning Rev. Grimes, of the Presbyterian Church, asked the members of the church to release him from his charge, as he has had another call.

Mrs. J. M. Carr, of Damascus, gave a very interesting address at the joint meeting of the Y. M. and W. M. C. A., Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Home Missions."

The Pink Tea at the M. E. Church, Alliance, was a success in every respect. The Art Gallery attracted attention, many going to see the fine specimens that were displayed. The proceeds were about \$70.

A course of lectures will be given in Mt. Union, commencing May 3. Dr. Pope, of Cleveland, Dr. Locke, of Cambridge, and Dr. Smith, editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, will lecture during the first week.

Mrs. Burnett delivered a very interesting lecture on "Our boys; how shall we save them?" in the M. E. Church, Mt. Union, Sunday evening. The lady also gave a very interesting talk to the students in chapel, Monday morning.

We are sorry to record the death of Mr. D. S. Hassler, who died Monday of this week. The deceased was 56 years old, and has been a resident of Mt. Union for about fifteen years. By his death we lose an honored and respected citizen, whose place will be hard to fill. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his death. The funeral occurred Thursday afternoon.

## DALTON.

Mrs. A. Jabas spent last week in Mt. Eaton.

Frank Cook, of Shelby, O., is visiting at Mr. John Erwin's, of this place.

Mr. S. N. Cook, of Columbus, O., was in town a few days the past week.

Mr. D. M. Garvin is convalescing, after a severe attack of intermittent fever.

Ex-Mayor W. C. Cook and wife went to Cleveland this morning to attend the Soldiers' Reunion.

Robert Reed is now working for "Uncle Sam" here. He was appointed by the Council at their last meeting.

John Eckard's new barn in "first ward" is nearing completion. We need some more men like Mr. Eckard.

George Gochaneam has a severe attack of brain fever, and has been considered dangerously ill for some time.

D. F. Cully went to Cleveland this morning. He intends going West next week in the interest of the Champion Machine Co.

Mr. R. J. Stinson is around poking his nose into people's affairs, wanting to know how much you are worth, etc. All O. K., Assessor.

On last Thursday morning, at 4 a. m., Nathaniel McDowell died, after a long illness. His age was 73 years, 8 months and 16 days. The funeral was on last Saturday at 10 a. m. the largest funeral here for some time.

Mrs. Mary Moles, an old resident of this place, but now of West Brookfield, was here Monday and Tuesday, seeing her relatives and friends. She leaves from Massillon this evening for the western shore, to make the "Golden State" her future home.

## CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Jenking and Jos. Reese visited at Sherrodsville last week.

That critical case of Drs. Campbell and Miller is pronounced convalescing.

Patrick Larkin, our young Assessor, is making his rounds and appears to understand his business thoroughly.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller has been appointed a member of the State Board of Health. A better selection could not have been made in Stark county.

North Lawrence had a big time last Monday evening for the benefit of the Order of Knights of Labor. T. T. O'Malley, of Canton, was present and delivered an address on the benefits of the organization. It was a success.

Austin King, Jr., Mine Inspector for this, the third district, tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1, to accept the position of Mine Superintendent at Washingtonville. Mr. King has made a worthy and efficient Inspector and reflects credit on the record he has made. There are no less than twenty-five applicants for Mr. King's place, but at last accounts it rested between Mr. Archibald, of Mahoning county, backed by Senator A. D. Fassett, and Robert Bell, of Massillon, backed by Hon. John McBride. It seems that McBride desires to hold this appointment in his vest pocket, no matter what party is in power. Two years ago he secured the position for Mr. King, as against Mr. Bell, all Democrats, since which time Mr. Bell has partly been a Republican, and McBride desires to hold good with him for the future. We think there is considerable gall displayed by both gentlemen in trying to secure the above appointment through a Republican Governor.

## NAVARRE.

Mrs. D. S. Souers is visiting Mineral Point friends.

Rev. Theo. Bach, of Franklin, Pa., visited here, Friday.

Joe Thomas spent the past week with Chapman friends.

D. P. Clapper, of Chapman, circulated among us Monday.

Alex Garver is taking in the principal sights of the great West.

Rev. D. J. Mitterling, of Lucas, O., visited Navarres, Monday.

Mr. E. Lower has returned from Michigan, looking much improved in health.

Mrs. Lucy Weimer, of Beach City, was the guest of Mrs. D. W. Rider, the past week.

Mud holes along our principal streets remind us of the "foot prints on the sands of time."

A shocking accident occurred at a saw mill, about two miles and a half south of the town, last Thursday. George Carling, a middle aged man, slipped and in some way fell upon the saw, cutting his right arm and shoulder entirely off, and leaving a gash in his body. He died the same evening and was buried Sunday at Smoketown, the Rev. J. J. Gruber performing the services.

A recent invention of a sheet iron covering for cotton bales is exciting some attention in the South. The covering can be used again and again until it is worn out. If the invention proves to be successful it will be of great value, as much cotton is burned while in transit, and several pounds from each bale is lost in various ways.

Prince Bismarck says he regards Pope Leo XII. as one of the sharpest-sighted and most intelligent statesmen of the age.

California, with less than half the population of Indiana, pays to the government more money for postal service.

[Continued from 1st page.]

line City, Mo., near St. Charles, Mo., at or near St. Joseph, Mo., and near Chamberlain, D. T.

## House.

April 21.—The bill reported by M. Morrill, of Kansas, from the committee on invalid pensions, to-day, to pension prisoners of war, provides that all disabled prisoners of war shall be granted pensions at the rate of \$100 per annum, in honorably discharged soldiers where the disability is presumed to be the result of confinement in southern prisons. The committee estimates that it will require \$1,100,000 annually to meet the addition to the pension rolls. The bill also grants pensions to the families of men who died in southern prisons. From the best obtainable information the committee believes that there are about 2,500 ex-prisoners now living, but a large number of these persons are already receiving pensions. The argument in favor of the pension payment for the period of confinement added in the report is that many of the prisoners were deprived of the opportunity to re-enlist and receive bounty therefor. They were also out of the line of promotion, and in addition sustained in many cases losses of personal property through confiscation by their captors.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported a resolution calling on the committee on agriculture for information as to the amount of wheat and corn on hand in this country, where it is located, the number of acres of winter and spring wheat now in the ground, the amount likely to be required for exportation, and other information on the subject.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, from the committee on patents, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to patent cases, and to protect persons without notice are bona-fide manufacturers, purchasers, vendors, or users of articles for the exclusive use or sale of which a patent has been granted.

April 22.—The House took up the river and harbor bill to-day, and after much debate and many modifications of the Monongahela river clause, finally agreed to it so amended that it appropriates \$121,200 "for the improvement of the Monongahela river, provided that no changes or tolls shall be levied on any other part of the river or any commerce on said river, which exceeds above the works herein appropriated for."

Mr. Lafayette (Wis.) attacked the bill in a long speech.

President Cleveland to-day sent to congress a special message, containing a report of a commission of labor, charged with the consideration and settlement of controversies between capital and labor, to be engaged upon the bureau of labor.

April 23.—The House adopted to-day, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, a resolution providing for a select committee of five to inquire whether any member of the house who has availed himself of the privilege of admission to the floor is interested as agent or attorney for any railroad or other corporation, or interested in any claim or bill pending before congress, and report to the house the result of such inquiry with such recommendations as may be necessary.

The resolution as at first offered contained the name of ex-Representative L. D. M. Sweat of Maine. Mr. Voorhees said that he did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Sweat, but had inserted his name because he personally knew that Mr. Sweat was attorney for the Northern Pacific Company.

Mr. Dunham, Blount, and Randall opposed the resolution in its personal form, and Mr. Voorhees himself moved that Mr. Sweat's name be stricken out.

April 24.—The House passed a bill providing for the removal of claims for bounty due from the government shall be presented to the accounting officers of the treasury within four years after the passage of the act and all claims originating after the passage of the act be offered for adjudication within six years after the right accrued. The bill does not apply to pensions. It is intended to relieve the accounting officers of the treasury of the task of renewing a number of old claims, year after year. The bill was sent to the senate for concurrence. The House passed and sent to the senate a bill declaring that the courts of the United States which now or may hereafter exercise criminal jurisdiction over Indian Territory or any part thereof, or over any Indian reservation under the provisions of any statute of the United States, shall have and exercise civil jurisdiction also within the limits of the judicial district in which said courts are held, provided that the acts shall not be so construed as to vest courts with jurisdiction over controversies between Indians. It also provides that any original process and final process issued by any United States court which now has or may hereafter have criminal jurisdiction in Indian Territory shall extend to and be executed in said territory in like manner as in the district from which the process issued. A couple of hours were spent this afternoon in discussing a bill intended to regulate the effect of judgments and decrees of court of the United States in the several states. It declares that judgments and decrees rendered in a circuit or district court of the United States within any state shall take effect by way of lien or otherwise to the same extent and in like manner, and not otherwise, as judgments and decrees of the courts of such state. The measure gave the congressional lawyers a splendid opportunity to show their stock of legal knowledge. It went to the senate by an overwhelming vote.

April 25.—Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, offered to-day a preamble and resolution reciting that one of the propositions contained in the tariff bill reported to the house by the ways and means committee is to place on the free list all manufactured wools; that the season is at hand when the product grown during the past year is marketed by the grower, and the proposition to put wool on the free list and the uncertainty and doubt concerning the action of the house are causing unnecessary and serious loss to the wool-grower without contributing any benefit to the people, and declaring that it is the sense of the house that the wool-tariff schedule, so far as it relates to manufactured wool, should not be reduced.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting that by the action of congress in advancing the tariff on wool that industry has been rendered unremunerative, and declaring it to be the sense of the house that the tariff of 1867 be restored.

April 27.—The house continued to-day the consideration of the river and harbor bill, and Mr. Reagan moved to strike out a paragraph accepting from the state of Ohio the Muskingum river improvement. Mr. Hewitt supported the motion and Messrs. Miller, Henders and Brooksridge opposed it. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Anderson spoke in favor of an amendment looking to the acquisition by the United States of the Erie canal. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The house was amused for nearly an hour to-day by a personal explanation by Mr. Foran, followed by Mr. O'Neill both hinging on a remark attributed by the latter to the former that the labor troubles should be settled by blood.

Mr. Foran denied with much warmth that he ever made any such statement, and during the course of his remarks said that Mr. Crain (Tex.), and not Mr. O'Neill, was the author of the arbitration bill. Mr. O'Neill replied that ever since he had been chairman of the committee of labor he had been troubled and worried by the "sorcerer gentleman from Ohio." The trouble with the arbitration bill was that his (Mr. O'Neill's) name was connected with it. If it had been a failure the gentleman from Ohio would have both sides have charged it to this humble servant.

## Out and About.

Even Wooster talks of building a city hall.

Sidney has found natural gas in paying quantities.

Alliance merchants have all the business they can attend to. None of them are seen whittling outside. In that they differ from Canton and Ravenna.—*Review*.

Since the introduction of natural gas into Pittsburgh, the output of the mills and factories has been increased 20 per cent and a large number of new plants have been erected and nearly 10,000 additional men given employment.

Stark county railroads will be assessed at the following places:

Cleveland & Pittsburg at Cleveland, May 4; P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., at Mansfield, May 11; Massillon & Cleveland, at Akron, May 12; Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. at Toledo, May 14.

Cleveland Leader.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick gave \$1,800 to help elect Cleveland in 1884, yet he was most unmercifully snubbed by the President when he attempted to dictate the appointment of a Democratic Postmaster at Massillon.

He should have placed his money in a pot for the election of Payne or Bossy Johnny to the Senate. Cleveland is in a sad way. Even the Mugwumps are finding him out.—*Commercial-Gazette*.

Judge R. H. Folger, of Massillon, made the Erie office an unusually pleasant visit last Tuesday afternoon. He recounted—with great interest to us—the time when he drove to Salem to attend Friends' meeting fifty years ago, and many other interesting reminiscences relating to this vicinity in those days. His acquaintance with the prominent people of this section in the early days was very extensive and he recalled the names of many of the pioneers who have long since passed "beyond the river." The Judge is a leading member of the bar, and is an exceptionally well-read, capable and able lawyer. He has held public trusts of importance and responsibility, and has acquitted himself well of all of them. Mr. Folger was one of the wheel-horses in the anti-slavery work. Such a man as he could not be indifferent to the claims and appeals of the anti-slavery cause, and consequently he found himself drawn into the mighty conflict of ideas—the irrepressible struggle of the nineteenth century—and battled manfully in the cause. He frequently spoke in Salem in behalf of the down-trodden race, and he made his last speech here in 1854. It was one of the many compensations for such services and devotion that he lived to see himself and his co-laborers vindicated and their righteous cause triumphant. Notwithstanding that he is 74 years of age, he is still an active, busy man, and is full of energy and enthusiasm.—*Salem Era*.

## Jewelry & Watches

New Goods Just Arrived.

everybody should call at

COLEMAN'S

## Jewelry Store

No. 5 Erie Street,

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union.

Joe Coleman.

J. C. COREY,

Proprietor of the Massillon

## Steam Boiler

WORKS.

Manufacturer of

Locomotive, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Oil

and Water Tanks, Iron Doors, Shutters and Plate Iron

Work of a Description, etc., &c.

BOILERS REPAIRED

in the best manner and at short notice. Works Clay street, north of Mong & Crawford's Factory

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TANITE

EMERYWHEELS.

COLUMBUS, McCune, Lonniss. & Griswold.

CLEVELAND York & Benton.

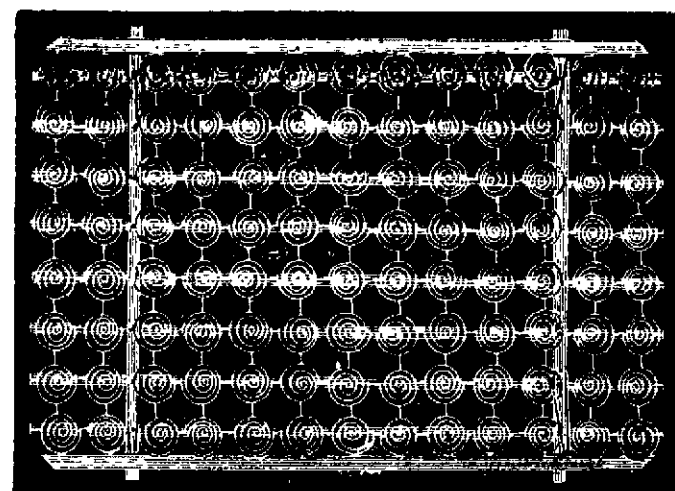
TOLEDO, Bostwick, Braun & Co.

CINCINNATI, T. & A. Pickering, Woodrugh & McParlin.

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Manufacturer of the Celebrated

## AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

Nov. 14-17r W. B. MAYER, OFFICE AND SHOP, NORTH MILL ST., Opposite Chestnut, MASSILLON, OHIO

## Groceries. Marble and Mantel WORKS.

## Albright & Co's CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

## Groceries,

## Provisions,

## Queensware

IN THE CITY.

## Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

## Fruits, Oysters,

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ALBRIGHT & CO'S. 25, EAST MAIN STREET. Massillon, O.

## Cedar Posts, Fencing,

## Building Material.

The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of

SIPPO COAL CO

Massillon, Aug. 18, 1884-9

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S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

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## HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of COACH TRIMMINGS,

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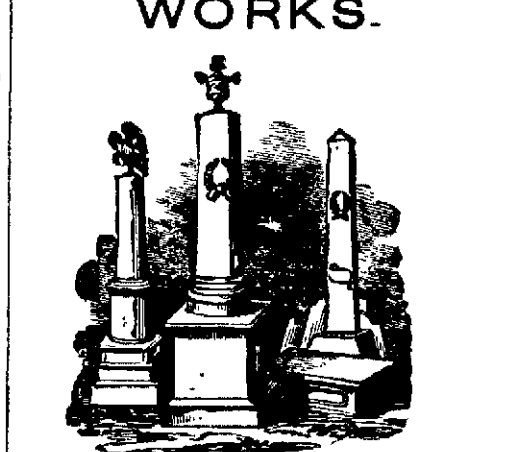
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with a large stock of

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## MASSILLON Marble and Mantel WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Fremont and Mill streets, and in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

## CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones, of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

## MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

## Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

## A. J. Humberger & Son.

## SPECIALTIES.

## Fine Lace Curtains

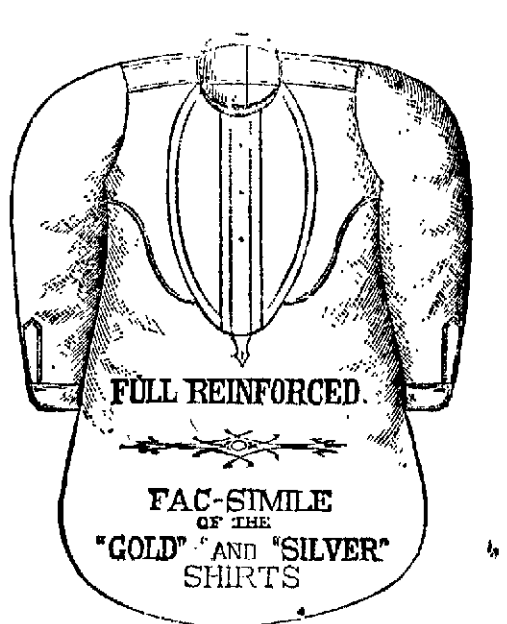
## " Embroideries.

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Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you

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are Sole Agents for the above Shirts in Massillon. It is impossible to get a better fitting Shirt than the

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Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried